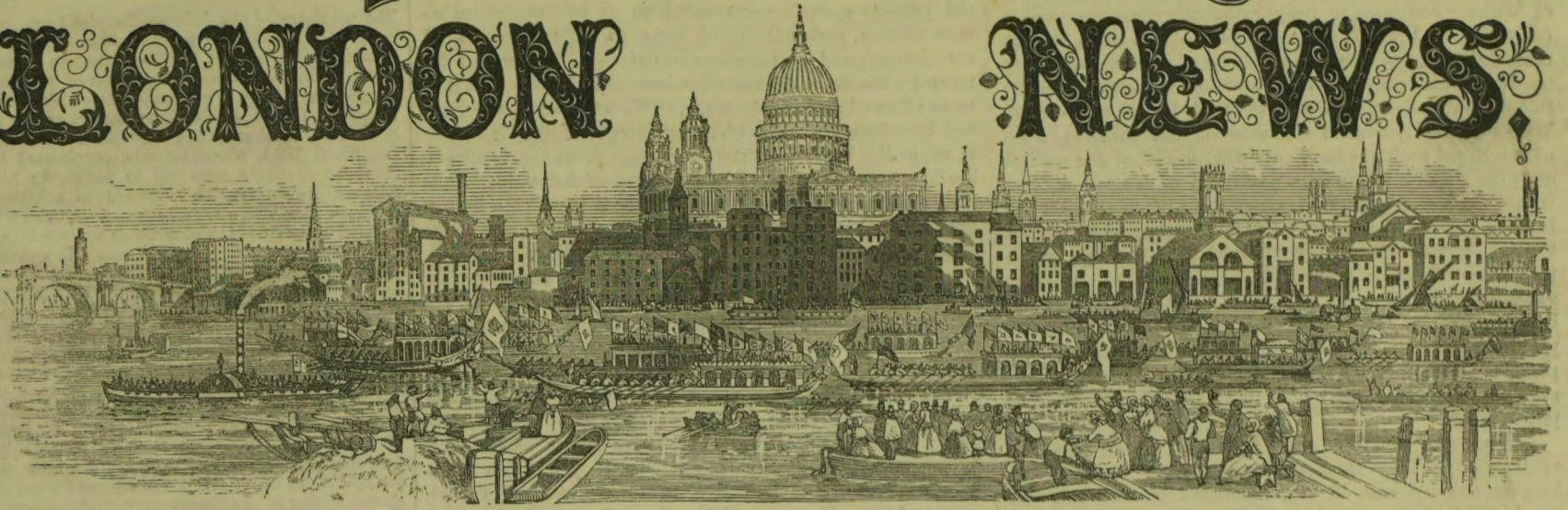


# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



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HIPPOTAMUS AND YOUNG AT THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY'S GARDENS.

## THE CONVALESCENCE OF THE PRINCE OF WALES.

The last bulletin from Sandringham was issued on Sunday, the 14th inst. It states that his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales "continues to make satisfactory progress, and is daily gaining health." We record the fact with devout thankfulness to the Supreme Arbiter of events, and herein we do but express what we believe to have been generally felt by her Majesty's subjects both at home and abroad. We have already availed ourselves of the occasion, both of the Royal patient's imminent danger and of the earliest symptoms which indicated a possibility of his escape from it, to express our deepest sympathy with him, with our beloved Queen, with his wife and children, and with his brothers and sisters, in the terrible trial through which they were called to pass, and in the alleviation of it vouchsafed to them in its darkest hour. We cannot, however, receive the last official assurance of the Prince's physicians without momentarily pausing to recall the experience through which the nation has passed, and taking note of the lessons which it is fitted to impress upon the public mind.

In a sense, and that not a highly imaginary one, the subjects of her Most Gracious Majesty have watched with keenest anxiety one of those conflicts between life and death which, under any circumstances, it would have been difficult for them to witness without deep emotions. Their affectionate loyalty to the widowed Queen, their vivid recollection of the loss which she and her people had sustained just ten years ago, in the death of Prince Albert the Good, their loving admiration of the Princess of Wales, their fond interest in Princess Alice, the brave-hearted, patient, and self-sacrificing nurse, and their unfeigned sympathy with the other members of the Royal family, made them more than ordinarily sensitive to the variation of the successive, and sometimes highly threatening, phases of the disease which every few hours were made known to them by the members of the faculty attendant at the Prince's bedside. Never before had so many scientific appliances contributed to the instantaneous information of the whole country as to what was passing in so close a struggle between life and death. It was as though the door of the sick-room had been left ajar, and the entire population of the kingdom had been assembled in the ante-room to catch, in breathless anxiety, the smallest intimation of the alternations of that mortal contest which was going on within. So far as we know, history has never recorded a case in which the emotions of such a vast multitude of people were swayed simultaneously hither and thither by similar incidents. It was a phenomenon as startling and impressive as it was unique. It will doubtless take its place in history as an event unprecedented. It may, perhaps, be reasonably accounted for; but its suggestiveness is not the less profitable, nor its revelations the less striking, because it is capable of simple and rational explanation.

In the first place, then, it disclosed to the nation, as a nation, a full knowledge of its own heart in regard to the Constitutional form of government under which its public affairs are carried on. There had been discussions bearing upon this point, not long prior to the Prince's illness, the nature of which and the circumstances attendant upon which were taken by many as indicating a wide change of opinion and feeling, as it respects the settled maintenance of the Crown as a British institution. The question so mooted made its appeal to every man, and each one for himself was tolerably well prepared to give to it a definite answer. But no one could confidently affirm what would be the answer given to it by others except within the very limited range of his own social circle. The dangerous illness of the Prince of Wales suddenly unveiled the inmost sympathy of all hearts. The real state of national feeling came distinctly into view in the light of that event. Darkness covered the land, but it was during the darkness that the multitudinous stars of heaven shone forth. All classes of society have become convinced of one conclusion. Whatever may be the abstract opinions here and there entertained respecting the best form of civil government, it is now certain that the subjects of the Queen appreciate the form under which they live as best for themselves. It only required an occasion such as that which has lately presented itself to draw forth from wellnigh every bosom a manifestation of confidence in and preference for our Constitutional Monarchy. That class of questions, consequently, the consideration of which might, in course of time, have chilled the loyalty of the people of this realm, has been removed from among the topics of debate for practical purposes. This of itself is an immense gain, as it always is an immense gain to a nation thoroughly to know its own mind.

But perhaps there is a still more valuable lesson to be learned from the universal feeling exhibited during the Prince's illness. It is, indeed, somewhat akin to that which we have just pointed out, but it is somewhat higher in kind. Men are not wholly governed by logic, but, to a large extent, also by sentiment and feeling. Human nature refuses to be dealt with as though it were entirely devoid of affections. It is a mistake to disregard this fact in the management of national affairs. Englishmen, no less than the inhabitants of other lands, have their idiosyncrasy; and their institutions, so far as they are wisely framed, must be adapted to it. We have a long train of historical associations, of traditions, of transitions from one social condition to another, of habits and customs, and modes of thought, and objects of sympathy,

and they are all more or less linked together into unity by their connection with the Throne. We have a personal regard for the representative of a long and unbroken line of Royal ancestors; and when that representative, as in the present case, is commended to us by the virtues we most admire, personal regard becomes refined into fond attachment, and we accustom ourselves to be swayed far more by the force of our affections than by the cold dictates of our intellectual nature. We love our Sovereign; and therefore rejoice to obey her laws. When she speaks to us, as she has done more than once, from the depths of her heart, we are thrilled by the tones of her voice. It is not an abstract idea that we venerate; it is rather a living, breathing, loving, suffering personage, upon whom we concentrate all our natural feelings of loyalty.

Doubtless, what has occurred during the last few weeks has also a meaning for the Heir Apparent to the Throne. No man of the slightest sensibility can witness the emotional effusion of a great nation towards himself without being deeply impressed with the responsibilities of his position. The Prince comes back to the British people from the brink of the tomb, and they who most pathetically lamented his danger hail his return to health with devout thanksgiving and acclamations of joy. Can there be a more powerful incentive to that course of future action which will commend him to their approbation and their love? That he will recognise and respond to it we cannot allow ourselves to doubt.

## THE BABY HIPPOPOTAMUS.

"At the Gardens of the Zoological Society of London, Regent's Park, on Sunday, the 7th inst., the Female Hippopotamus, of a calf." Such a notice might have appeared in a newspaper list of "Births;" and the record of "Deaths" might have subsequently announced that, on the next Wednesday evening, at the same place, this strange little animal expired. It had lived but eighty-four hours, having been born at five o'clock in the morning on Sunday week. The dam had plenty of milk, and frequently coaxed her young one to suck; but it could never find its way to her teats, and tried in vain at her ears, snout, and paws. Mr. Bartlett, the very careful and skilful superintendent of the Zoological Society's collection, did all he could, with the help of the attendants, to afford it relief. It was requisite that the calf hippopotamus should be taken away from its mother, in order that it might be fed by hand, or be suckled by two she-goats, which were ready for the maternal office. The only chance of stealing the young one was by first getting the dam into the pond. This was contrived, on the Monday, by pumping water into the pond with a garden-engine, which always puts the hippopotamus into a rage. She rushed into the pond at once, and made a furious charge against the bars. But the little one, which was quite able to walk, plunged into the water after her, and swam about easily; it then went to sleep, with its chin resting on the brink of the pond. Next day, as might be expected, the calf was much weaker. It lay with its mother in the corner of the cage allotted to them, perfectly quiet, as shown in our Illustration. On the Wednesday another effort was made, this time with success, to take it away from the mother. Mr. Bartlett and his son, with Mr. Thompson, aided by Prescott, the head keeper, Scott, the elephant-keeper, and Godfrey, one of the attendants, having arranged their several parts in the trick, performed all without mishap, in a few seconds. The garden-engine was used, as before, to throw water into the pond, and excite the female hippopotamus to fury. In she went, and was presently blinded by sending the stream of water into her face. Meanwhile Scott ran into the cage, picked up the young one before it could enter the pond, and placed it in a stout cloth, held by Thompson, the younger Bartlett, and Godfrey, who carried it off, struggling and howling, while Mr. Bartlett fastened the door to shut in the mother. She bellowed and roared fearfully when she perceived what had been done; but her enemies were already out of sight. They carried the young one to a distant part of the gardens, and wrapped it in warm blankets and thick cotton wool, as it was shivering with cold. They managed, with some difficulty, to persuade it to suck at an artificial feeder made of indiarubber and canvass, attached to the mouth of a bottle filled with warm ass's milk. It would not suck at all till its eyes were blindfolded, and it was necessary to preserve absolute silence. The sight of people or sound of their voices frightened the shy little creature too much. It lived only six hours after being removed from the mother, and imbibed three pints of milk. Its death, at seven o'clock in the evening, took no one by surprise. The most probable opinion is, that it was born with some internal organic disease, like its brother, which died three days after its birth, in February of last year. The late lamented hippopotamus calf was 3 ft. 9 in. long from tip of nose to end of tail, its head being 10 in. long, and its tail 5½ in. It weighed nearly 100 lb., but the full-grown animal weighs three tons. The body has been sent to the Oxford Natural History Museum for dissection.

Mr. Shirley Brooks was last week elected a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries of London.

The Empress of the French has presented Mr. Strode, who is the owner of Camden Place, Chiselmhurst, with a magnificent gold snuffbox, inlaid with brilliants, and with her miniature painted thereon.

The opening ceremony in connection with the Bradford Fever Hospital took place on Tuesday, in the presence of a large and fashionable gathering. This institution is a noble monument of the princely munificence of two or three gentlemen, and of the charitable disposition of the town in general.

Some idea of the advance which has of late years been made in certain branches of technical instruction may be gathered from the fact that the Royal School of Naval Architecture and Marine Engineering, which has been in existence only a very few years, now publishes an Annual, consisting of papers on professional subjects, contributed chiefly by present and former students. The second number, which has just been issued, counts among its contributors Mr. E. J. Reed, C.B., late Chief Constructor of the Navy; Mr. Barnaby, President of the Council of Construction to the Admiralty; Mr. C. W. Merrifield, F.R.S., Principal, and Mr. J. H. Cotterill, M.A., Vice-Principal, of the school; Messrs. Gowings, J. H. Pratten, W. John, P. Watts, G. Stanbury, Fellows of the college; and Mr. A. E. Seaton, student. It is edited by Mr. Adrien Vizetelly, Assistant Secretary to the Institution of Naval Architects, and an Associate of the school.

## FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

### FRANCE.

(From our Correspondent in Paris.)

Thursday, Jan. 18.

The partisans of the defunct Empire have sustained an almost irreparable loss in the death of Jean-Gilbert Victor Fialin, who expired on Friday last, at Nice, from the effects of disease of the spine. Slight as were the chances of an Imperial restoration, they are now largely reduced; for of all the living adherents of Napoleon III. M. de Persigny was certainly the most devoted, even if M. Rouher is the most able. The story of Persigny's life until 1863, when he was supplanted by the Auvergnat Minister of State, who had to retire, in his turn, before M. Emile Ollivier, may be regarded as a history of the Second Empire. He was a Bonapartist at a time when the very term seemed an anomaly, and actively engaged in the most difficult and dangerous schemes. He was the principal instigator of the Strasbourg plot, was concerned in the Boulogne attempt, and took part, moreover, in the coup d'état. For these services he reaped rank, wealth, and power, when Louis Napoleon had attained the object of his ambition. He was created, first, a Count, and afterwards a Duke, became a Minister, senator, and an Ambassador. His devotion to the cause of the Emperor was unbounded: actuated by it, he took upon himself the odium of signing and enforcing the arbitrary decrees confiscating the Orleans property, which are just now on the eve of being laid before the National Assembly to be repealed. Of course, the Bonapartist press have been chanting "De profundis" over him; but we must not forget that he was a declared enemy of Parliamentary government, and of all liberal ideas, and a warm approver of the state of tutelage in which the Second Empire held the French press.

During the past week the sittings of the National Assembly have been principally taken up in prolonged discussions of the financial bills of the Government. Thursday's sitting, however, opened with a rather startling incident. M. Jean Brunet, an ultra-Republican deputy for Paris, mounted the tribune, and, amid a frightful uproar, delivered himself of a speech to the effect that God had inflicted terrible chastisements upon France for having suffered herself to be corrupted by impious men, rhetoricians, and ruffians; and wound up by proposing that the Assembly should decree the erection of a temple to the Almighty on the Place du Roi de Rome, with the inscription, "God protects France. Christ is the conqueror; reigns and commands!" He demanded that the urgency of this singular project should be declared; but, upon the question being put to the vote, M. de Lorgeril, General Robert, and M. de Saissy alone voted with him. A speech of M. Deisseilligny against any increase of taxation on raw material occupied the remainder of the sitting. That of Friday opened with a demand from M. de Trevenene to accord priority of discussion to his bill upon the rôle of the General Councils in the event of the Assembly being illegally dispersed, before that of Count Duchâtel for the return of the Assembly to Paris, which, according to existing arrangements, was to be discussed immediately after the voting of the financial measures. The Assembly, however, negatived M. de Trevenene's demand, it being remarked with some sensation that M. Thiers and the Ministers voted with the minority. That incident over, the President of the Republic himself mounted the tribune and spoke with his usual fluency in favour of the taxation of raw material, which he contended was a painful necessity in presence of the present financial difficulties of the nation. Resources must be found, he said, to pay what was owing to the enemy after a disastrous war. By various taxes much of the money required to enable the Government to pay the enormous annual sum of 650 millions of francs to Germany had been raised, but an additional sum of 250 millions was required to save the country from ruin and send the enemy away; and it not being possible to augment direct taxation, and he being firmly opposed to an income tax, that sum could only be obtained by a duty of 20 per cent on raw material. In conclusion, he said he would not make the matter a Cabinet question; but, at the same time, told the House that, if the tax were rejected, he did not know where a substitute for it could be found. M. Thiers spoke for nearly three hours, and as he left the tribune friends and Ministers flocked round him and congratulated him upon his oratorical triumph. The discussion was again resumed on Monday and Tuesday, when the sittings were occupied in speeches from M. Johnston, the Duke Decazes, M. Montgolfier, and M. Joubert, against the proposed taxation of raw material. At Monday's sitting M. Thiers delivered himself of some additional arguments in favour of his project, which seems to meet with considerable opposition in the Assembly.

The marriage of Princess Margaret of Orleans, eldest daughter of the Duc de Nemours, with Prince Ladislas Czartoryski, the son of the famous Polish leader in the great insurrection against Russia, was celebrated at eleven o'clock on Monday, in the parish church of Chantilly, which had been tastefully decorated for the occasion, in presence of almost all the members of the Orleans family, of the Emperor of Brazil, of the Belgian Minister, of the Prince and Princess of Saxe-Coburg, and a few other *invités*. Mgr. Dupanloup, the eminent Bishop of Orleans, presided at the ceremony, and afterwards delivered an eloquent exhortation to the newly-married couple. After breakfasting at Chantilly, the whole party journeyed to Paris in a special train.

General Cathelineau, of Legitimist celebrity, and an ardent, if unsuccessful, imitator of General de Charette, of the Pontifical Zouaves, has been making a tour in the south of France. At Avignon he was enthusiastically received, and he addressed a letter to the ladies of the town promising them that the King should soon return with his white banner. His reception at Nîmes was somewhat colder; and at Montpellier his presence was made the occasion of a hostile and disorderly demonstration. A crowd assembled before the hotel where he was stopping, and smashed his windows with stones, one of which struck and severely injured the General's eldest son. The authorities were obliged to interfere to prevent a conflict, the consequences of which would have been extremely serious.

The trial of the assassins of Mgr. Darboy, M. Bonjean, and the other hostages at La Roquette has continued during the past week. Great proofs exist against the majority of the prisoners, but the evidence concerning others is very contradictory. The identity of Commandant Pegerre with the officer who commanded the fire is especially questioned—some witnesses recognising him and others not. Evidence has been given to the effect that after the massacre the bodies were searched, and all the property found on them, amounting in value to a thousand pounds, was taken to the registrars' office, thrown in a heap on a counterpane, and afterwards divided among those who had been engaged in committing the crime. Among the valuables thus collected were sums of money, the Archbishop's cross and pastoral ring (which have never been recovered), several finger rings, and some precious relics. Pegerre, to whom I referred above, said he was the victim of a plot of some of his fellow-prisoners, but that he should be able to prove an alibi. He has all along spoken with much energy and intelligence, and protests his innocence,

admitting that he had served the Commune, but declaring that he never participated in the massacre of the hostages, notwithstanding the overwhelming accusations which have been made against him.

It will be recollected that some time ago M. Louis Ulbach, the editor of the *Cloche*, was condemned to three years' imprisonment and 5000f. fine for publishing a false account of the trial of some Communist prisoners and for insulting the council of war which judged the affair. M. Ulbach appealed to a superior court, and last Thursday his sentence was mitigated to three months' imprisonment and 3000f. fine. A decree of the Minister of the Interior issued on Monday forbids the sale of the *Gaulois* and the *Constitution* upon the public way. The first of these journals is a Bonapartist and the second a Radical organ. No reasons are given for this severe measure, which has fallen like a thunderbolt upon the Parisian press.

The Court of Appeal is at present trying M. Place, French Consul at New York under the Government of National Defence, and lately acquitted by the Tribunal of Correctional Police, upon a charge of breach of trust and fraud, whereby he had attempted to put enormous sums into his own pocket at the expense of his country. The Public Prosecutor appealed from this decision to the superior court, whose president, as there is no jury, will necessarily have a very preponderant voice in the verdict, and his tone does not augur well for M. Place.

## ITALY.

The Chamber of Deputies has approved all the clauses of the Estimates of Revenue for 1872.

The Telegraph Congress at Rome has terminated, and the delegates have signed the convention.

The Minister of War proposes the construction of a manufactory of small-arms in Central Italy and the fortification of Elba, Sardinia, and Sicily.

## HOLLAND.

The Upper House, in Wednesday's sitting, ratified, by 29 votes against 6, the treaty with England concerning the cession of Dutch possessions on the coast of Guinea.

## SWITZERLAND.

The National Council and the Council of the States re-assembled in common meeting, on Monday morning, for continuing the debate on the revision of the Federal Constitution. On Wednesday the Council of States approved of the bill passed by the National Council for centralising the army administration under supreme Federal command.

## GERMANY.

Prince Arthur and Prince Louis of Hesse arrived at Berlin, on Wednesday morning, and were received by the Emperor at noon.

A Chapter of the Order of the Black Eagle was held on Thursday, at which the new Knights—Prince Arthur, Field Marshal Hernart, and General Manteuffel—were invested with the insignia of the Order.

In the Prussian Chamber of Deputies, the estimates for the Foreign Office expenditure were passed on Monday. Prince Bismarck justified the maintenance of Prussian Envoys at the German Courts, on the ground that it was necessary to ascertain the feelings of the Confederate Governments as to measures brought forward in the Federal Council, and to counteract any discontent that might be caused by them.

## AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

Both Houses of the Austrian Reichsrath, on Monday, adopted, without alteration, the Address to the Throne as framed by the committees. The Address, it may be remarked, is favourable to the policy on which the Government came into office. The Polish members of the Lower House are not quite satisfied with the nature of the Address. They demand that the Galician nationality question should be settled independently of that of electoral reform. Count Andrassy, however, assured them that the Government would adhere to their programme, which would be one of justice and right. In the Upper House, on Monday, the Minister of Finance brought in the Budget for 1872. It was at once referred to a committee.

The Emperor, in an autograph letter, appoints Baron von Holzgethan to be Minister of Finance for the Empire, and awards him the order of the Iron Crown of the first class for his distinguished services. The Emperor has appointed the Governor of Trieste, Baron von Pretis, to the post hitherto held by Baron von Holzgethan, Minister of Finance for the Cis-Leithan Provinces.

Count Ludolf, hitherto Austrian Envoy at the Brazilian Court, has been accredited to the Sublime Porte as Envoy upon an extraordinary mission.

## SWEDEN.

The King opened the Reichstag in person on Wednesday. His Majesty, in the speech from the throne, alluded to the excellent financial condition of the country, and announced several Government bills for reducing various taxes. The King stated that the Reichstag would not have to look forward to an army reorganisation bill, but merely have to vote the ways and means for continuing the defence works. Last year's President and Vice-President of the Chamber were re-elected.

## RUSSIA.

The *Official Gazette* publishes the Budget of the empire for the year 1872. According to this document the revenue is 497,197,802 roubles, and the expenditure 496,813,581 roubles—thus showing a surplus of 384,221 roubles.

## AMERICA.

The House of Representatives at Washington passed, on Monday, by 171 votes against 21, the bill introduced by Mr. Hales for granting an amnesty to all persons who took part in the rebellion, except such as had previously been military or naval officers in the Federal service, or members of Congress.

It is announced from New York that Stokes, the assassin of Mr. Fisk, has been indicted for murder.

A Washington telegram states that, after a consultation with the members of the Cabinet, the President has determined not to declare martial law in Louisiana. The Judges in South Carolina are finding no difficulty in obtaining convictions against members of the Ku-Klux-Klan. At Columbia, on Dec. 29, Samuel Brown, who owns several thousand acres in York county, was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of 1000 dols. and be imprisoned for five years. It was stated that the section of the Klan to which he belonged had committed "at least one murder, and brutally whipped and tortured dozens of unoffending negroes." Other members of the society who pleaded guilty to the charges brought against them were sentenced to imprisonment for eighteen months and to pay a fine. It will be remembered that negroes are in a large majority in the juries by which these cases are determined.

The Supreme Court has again pronounced a decision affirming the constitutionality of the Legal Tender Act.

## INDIA.

A telegram from Calcutta, on Thursday, states that there has been a serious outbreak of Kookas near Loodiana. Some Paurjaub mutineers attacked the Malod Fort, and killed two

men and wounded a sirdar. Troops were ordered promptly from Delhi. The native chiefs Puttiala and Nubha rendered effective assistance. One hundred Kookas were killed and a large number made prisoners. Orders have been given to capture the chiefs. The outbreak is now considered to be completely suppressed. The Kookas are a Hindoo caste that recently attacked the Mohammedan butchers.

The Looshai expedition is progressing satisfactorily. The King of Siam has been received at Calcutta with high honours. His Majesty was welcomed by the Viceroy in a brilliant durbar. The King leaves for Delhi Camp on Monday, and afterwards visits Lucknow, Agra, and Bombay, returning in February to re-embark for his own country. Sir Philip Wodehouse is at Calcutta, on a visit to the Viceroy.

The *Deccan Herald* says:—"By private letter from Indore we regret to learn that the powder-magazine of the Maharajah Holkar, on the south side of the city of Indore, exploded, causing the death of from seventy to eighty persons. Nearly two lacs of rupees of property was destroyed."

Advices from the Cape state that gold is being found in the Transvaal, and that the yield of diamonds is increasing.

A violent fire has destroyed a tannery and a morocco-leather manufactory of Brussels.

The next mail for New Zealand, via San Francisco, will be dispatched from London on the evening of Thursday, Feb. 8.

An Embassy from Japan has reached San Francisco, and five Japanese Princesses have arrived in America in order to be educated there.

A strike, on a somewhat large scale, of compositors has taken place at Stutgardt, 300 men having left work. A strike has also taken place at the collieries of Charleroi.

The *Times* has authority for stating that the Government of the Dominion of Canada is about to construct a railway through British territory to the Pacific Ocean.

The *Academy* states that Afzelius, the venerable collector of Swedish folk songs, died, on Sept. 25 last, at Euköping, where he had been pastor forty-nine years.

Thieves gained access to a jeweller's shop in King-street, Stirling, on Sunday, by cutting through a floor and a brick wall, and carried away £200 worth of jewellery.

The first railway train connecting Turkey with Europe, and skirting the Sea of Marmora, entered Stamboul, on Tuesday, crossing the old Seraglio, and stopping at the terminus near the Custom House.

We learn from the *Morning Post* that the Queen has conferred the honour of knighthood on Dr. John Rose Cormack in recognition of his distinguished services and devotion to the sick and wounded during the two sieges of Paris.

A letter from Naples notes that our celebrated countrywoman, Mrs. Scerville, entered on her ninety-second year on Dec. 26 last. She is "still full of vigour, and working away at her mathematical researches, being particularly occupied just now with the theory of quaternions."

*Galignani* announces the death of Madame Massé, Rue St. Honoré, the oldest possessor of a pork-shop in Paris, at the age of 104 years. The deceased had followed the same business during the Reign of Terror, and boasted of having had the custom of Marat.

The Emperor of Germany has awarded Mr. John Glong, master of the smack *Increase*, of Colchester, a telescope, with an appropriate inscription, and £11 to the crews of the smacks *Increase* and *Deerhound*, of Colchester, for having saved the lives of the crew of the barque *Carl Agrell*, of Rostock, wrecked on the Long Sand, near Harwich, about two years ago.

## METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The Lady Mayoress has resumed the weekly receptions at the Mansion House on Tuesdays, from three to five.

The Rev. Dr. Guthrie, of Edinburgh, preached to a crowded congregation, on Sunday, at the Agricultural Hall.

The Right Hon. Gathorne Hardy, M.P., has forwarded £50 to the council of the Charity Organisation Society.

The Junior Oxford and Cambridge Club was opened on Thursday, in Grafton-street, Piccadilly.

Those patients in St. Pancras Workhouse who cannot leave their beds were entertained, on Tuesday night, with an exhibition of dissolving-views in their ward.

The new steam-yacht *Miramare*, built for the Emperor of Austro-Hungary, has been launched from the yard of Messrs. Samuda Brothers, at Poplar.

Mr. Norman, who occupied a room at 23, Carlisle-street, Lisson-grove, upset a paraffin lamp, on Monday evening, and, becoming encircled with the flames, was burned to death.

A preliminary meeting was held, on Monday, at the Mansion House, in advocacy of the metric system of weights and measures in this country. Mr. Sheriff Bennett presided.

The annual distribution of prizes to the successful pupils of the West London School of Art was made, on Wednesday night, by Mr. Beresford Hope, M.P., the president.

A general meeting of the National Society for Women's Suffrage was held, on Wednesday, at the Langham Hotel—Mr. Jacob Bright, M.P., in the chair. Resolutions were passed approving of the course pursued by the central committee.

Professor Guthrie delivered the second of his series of lectures on "Physics and Chemistry," in the South Kensington Museum, last Saturday, when, notwithstanding the forbidding character of the weather, there was a good attendance.

The Metropolitan Board of Works took formal possession of Hampstead Heath, on behalf of the public, last Saturday. The Hampstead vestry gave a luncheon on the occasion. At the meeting on Friday it was stated that the scheme for the preservation of Shepherd's-bush-common had been settled.

An entertainment, at which a Christmas-tree figured, was given, on Tuesday, at the Sailors' Institute, Shadwell, to the children of the Sunday and day schools in connection with the London Cottage Mission. More than a thousand articles, consisting of clothing, books, and toys, were given.

The fourth of the Oratorio Concerts, which is to take place on Tuesday next, at Exeter Hall, will consist of "The Creation" and Mr. Barnby's sacred cantata "Rebekah." The principal artists will be Madame Cora de Wilhorst, Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Maas, Mr. Thurley Beale, and Herr Stockhausen.

At the general meeting of the Society for the Encouragement of the Fine Arts, held at Conduit-street, on the 11th inst.—Captain J. Britten in the chair—Mr. George Browning, the hon. sec., read the report; and the hon. treasurer, Mr. William Atkinson, put before the meeting a highly satisfactory financial statement. Both were carried unanimously.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows a further decrease compared with previous years. The total number of paupers last week was 122,597, of whom 35,490 were in workhouses and 87,107 received outdoor relief. The number of vagrants relieved was 869, of whom 680 were men, 152 women, and 37 children under sixteen.

The annual ball of the Licensed Victuallers' Asylum took place, on Thursday week, in St. James's Hall, and more than 2300 guests were present.—The half-yearly court of governors of the asylum was held on Tuesday, when it was reported that last year's receipts were £7029. The society has now a capital of £37,226.

A soirée in aid of the Deaf and Dumb Association was held, at the Hanover-square Rooms, on Monday evening. Mr. Sheriff Bennett presided, and there was a numerous attendance.—The Marquis of Westminster, in addition to his former gift of the site for the church for the deaf and dumb, being erected in Oxford-street by the association, has given £50 towards the liquidation of a debt of £125 which the charity owes.

The first show of the season of the Royal Horticultural Society took place on Wednesday, when the large council-hall was filled with a fine collection of orchids, cyclamens, lilies of the valley, &c., besides a large collection of fruit. A general meeting, at which Lord Henry Gordon Lennox M.P., presided, was held afterwards, when a number of candidates were elected Fellows of the society.

A public meeting was held, on Monday, in the hall of Columbia Market, in order that the proposed memorial to Baroness Burdett-Coutts might be further considered, and that the working men of Bethnal-green and Spitalfields might give expression to their wishes on the subject.—The chair was taken by Alderman Sir Thomas Dakin. There was a good attendance, chiefly of working men, and it was agreed to organise a subscription for "an acceptable memorial to be presented to the Baroness Burdett-Coutts."

The deaths in London last week were 261 below the average, the total number being 1632. There were 90 deaths from smallpox, 51 from measles, 23 from scarlet fever, 3 from diphtheria, 115 from whooping-cough, 41 from different forms of fever (of which 4 were certified as typhus, 25 as enteric or typhoid, and 12 as simple continued fever), and 3 from diarrhoea. The deaths from smallpox have been singularly stationary in the past four weeks—90, 97, 91, and 90 respectively; the 90 last week, however, exceeded by 59 the corrected average weekly number in the ten years 1862-71. The mean temperature was 40.3 deg., which was 4.3 deg. above the average in the corresponding week of fifty years. To this fact (the Registrar-General says) may in great measure be attributed the fact that the deaths were so far below the average. To diseases of the respiratory organs, including phthisis, 582 deaths were referred last week, or 55 less than the average.

## THE LATE SIR FRANCIS CROSSLEY.

The death of Sir Francis Crossley, Bart., M.P. for the West Riding of Yorkshire, has been announced in our Journal. This gentleman, who was fifty-four years of age, was the youngest son of the late Mr. John Crossley, the founder, half a century ago, of the great carpet manufactory at Halifax, which now gives employment to 3000 hands. Sir Francis sat in Parliament without interruption twenty years, having been first returned for Halifax in 1852. That constituency he continued to represent down to 1859, when he was returned for the West Riding, for the North-West Riding in 1865, and at the last general election, on the subdivision of that Riding, he was chosen by the northern division. He was a staunch Non-conformist, an opponent of religious endowments, and an advocate of the ballot. He will be gratefully and honourably remembered as the munificent founder, with his brothers, of an orphanage at Halifax, which bears the family name; and as the donor of a public park, laid out with walks, fountains, and marble statuary, for the people of that town. He was a magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant for the West Riding of Yorkshire, and a magistrate for Suffolk, in which county he purchased the residential estate of Sir Samuel Morton Peto, at Somerleyton, near Lowestoft. Sir Francis, who acted as one of the Commissioners for fixing and arranging the boundaries of the new constituencies under the last Reform Act, was raised to the baronetage in 1863. He married, in 1845, Martha Eliza, daughter of Mr. Henry Brinton, of Kidderminster, by whom he has left a son, Sir Saville Brinton Crossley, born in 1857, who now succeeds to the title as second Baronet.

The Portrait is engraved from a photograph by the London Stereoscopic Company.

## MR. ODO RUSSELL.

The recent appointment of this gentleman to the high diplomatic post of her Majesty's Envoy Plenipotentiary at the Court of Berlin has been generally approved by public opinion. His capacity and acceptability for this mission were proved by his conduct in a special and temporary service, as the accredited agent of the British Government with the King of Prussia and Emperor of Germany at Versailles during the siege of Paris. Mr. Odo William Leopold Russell is a grandson of John, the sixth Duke of Bedford, a nephew of the late Duke Francis, and cousin of William, the present Duke; he is therefore a nephew, also, of Earl Russell. His father was Major-General Lord George William Russell, G.C.B., who died in 1846, and who at one period held this same appointment of British Minister at Berlin; but then Berlin was not the capital of the German Empire. The eldest brother of Mr. Odo Russell is Colonel Francis Hastings Russell, who has ever since 1847 been M.P. for Bedfordshire, and who is now heir presumptive to the duchy, his cousin, the present Duke, being unmarried. A second elder brother is Mr. Arthur Russell, M.P. for Tavistock. Mr. Odo Russell was born in 1829, and entered the service of the Foreign Office at an early age. He was Attaché and Secretary of Legation successively at some Continental Court. He was employed many years in a somewhat anomalous position, though an important and responsible one, at Rome, being charged with the performance of diplomatic business with the Papal Government, while not recognised as an Envoy to the Pope, there being no formal intercourse between the Sovereign of Great Britain and the Head of the Roman Catholic Church. Mr. Odo Russell discharged the various duties of this position with a degree of tact, discretion, and delicacy, which earned the high commendation of his superiors. He acted in immediate subordination to the British Minister at the Court of the King of Italy, formerly Sir James Hudson, and subsequently Sir H. G. Elliott; but his reports to the Foreign Office upon the situation of Rome and the French military protectorate were found very useful. He has latterly held the office of Assistant Under-Secretary of State for the Foreign Department. In May, 1868, he married Lady Emily Theresa Villiers, third daughter of the late Earl of Clarendon.

The portrait is from a photograph by Messrs. Elliott and Fry, of Baker-street.



"ADIOS," BY HAYNES WILLIAMS.

## "ADIOS."

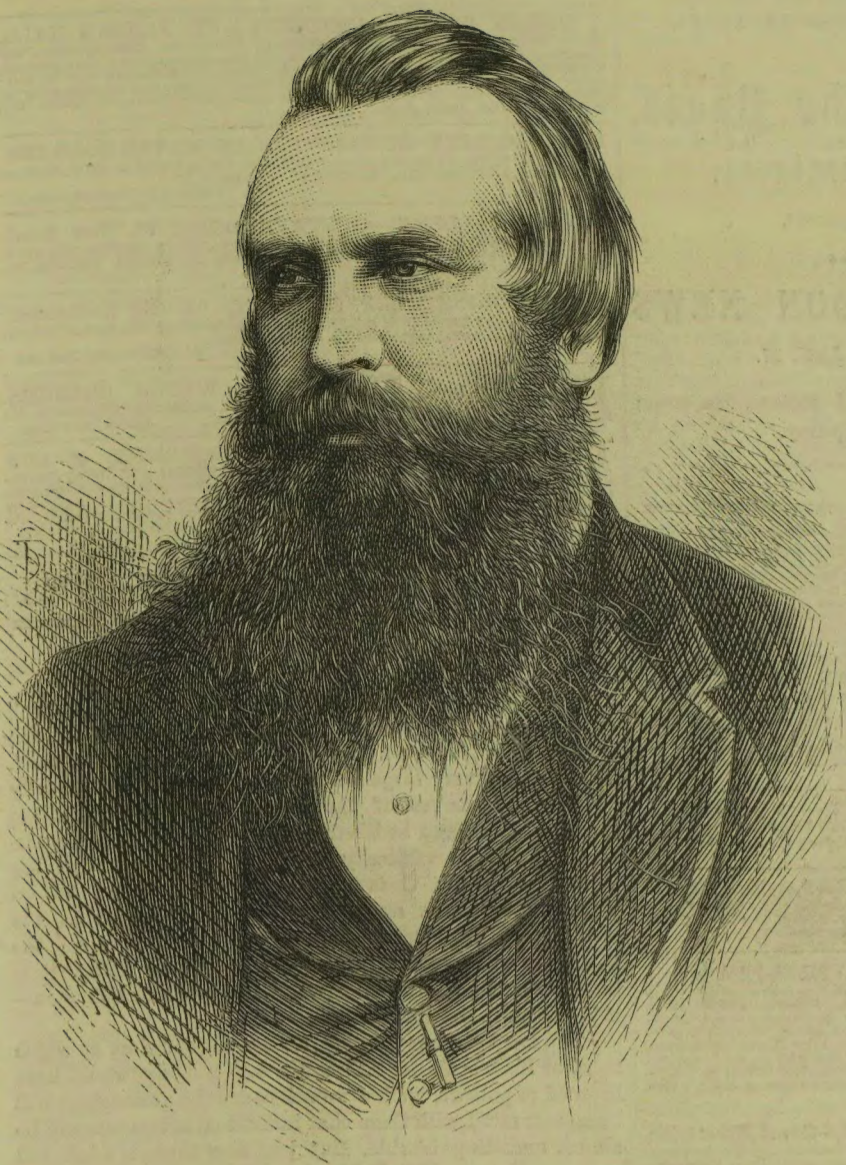
Pictures of sentimental subjects are seldom quite acceptable, but here is one entirely free from mawkish sentimentality—one in which the emotions of a pair of lovers at parting are depicted with perfect naturalness and entire good taste. We understand the artist to represent a separation which may reasonably awaken more than ordinary anxiety, especially in the heart of the girl, whose very graceful figure and attitude, and handsome, expressive face constitute the most attractive element of the picture. As we take it, her bull-fighter has to enter the arena to-morrow, and the exploits even of the most skilful and experienced matador are always accompanied with danger. So they have met at the girl's house in one of the narrow streets of Seville, and, as the day saddens into twilight, they are exchanging serious "Adios" at the threshold of one of those wide entrances common to many inmates, the doors of which are seldom if ever closed, as in the houses of various parts of Italy as well as Spain. The gallant bull-fighter tries tenderly to reassure his sweetheart, but she cannot stifle her apprehensions that perhaps she may not see him more, and turns aside to hide the tears which will start into her lustrous brown eyes. It may interest the reader to know that the male figure is a portrait of one of the most famous bull-fighters of Seville, painted from one of many sketches made by the artist during a somewhat lengthened stay in Spain. The costume also is

equally faithful; the richly-embroidered and silver-bespangled jacket and continuations, and the sombrero, being all painted from articles of dress actually worn in the bull-ring. The "mutton-chop whiskers" and the chignon at the back of the head, for the attachment of which a lock of the back hair is specially preserved, are likewise characteristic points. Mr. Haynes Williams, the painter of this picture, which was in the exhibition of the new British Institution, Old Bond-street, just closed, is a young artist of marked promise, who, like the late John Philip, draws his subjects chiefly from Spain, but preserves his own individuality in treatment.

## THE BISHOPSGATE SCHOOLS.

The new schools and school-chapel in Skinner-street, Bishopsgate, erected under a special Act of Parliament in place of All Saints' District Church and the Bishopsgate Ward Schools, which were taken down for the City extension of the Great Eastern Railway, have been opened for the use of that large and populous London parish. The opening ceremony was performed by the Bishop of London, in the school-chapel, on Thursday week. The Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress, the Rev. William Rogers, Rector of Bishopsgate; the Governor of the Bank of England; Alderman W. Lawrence, M.P.; Mr. Alfred

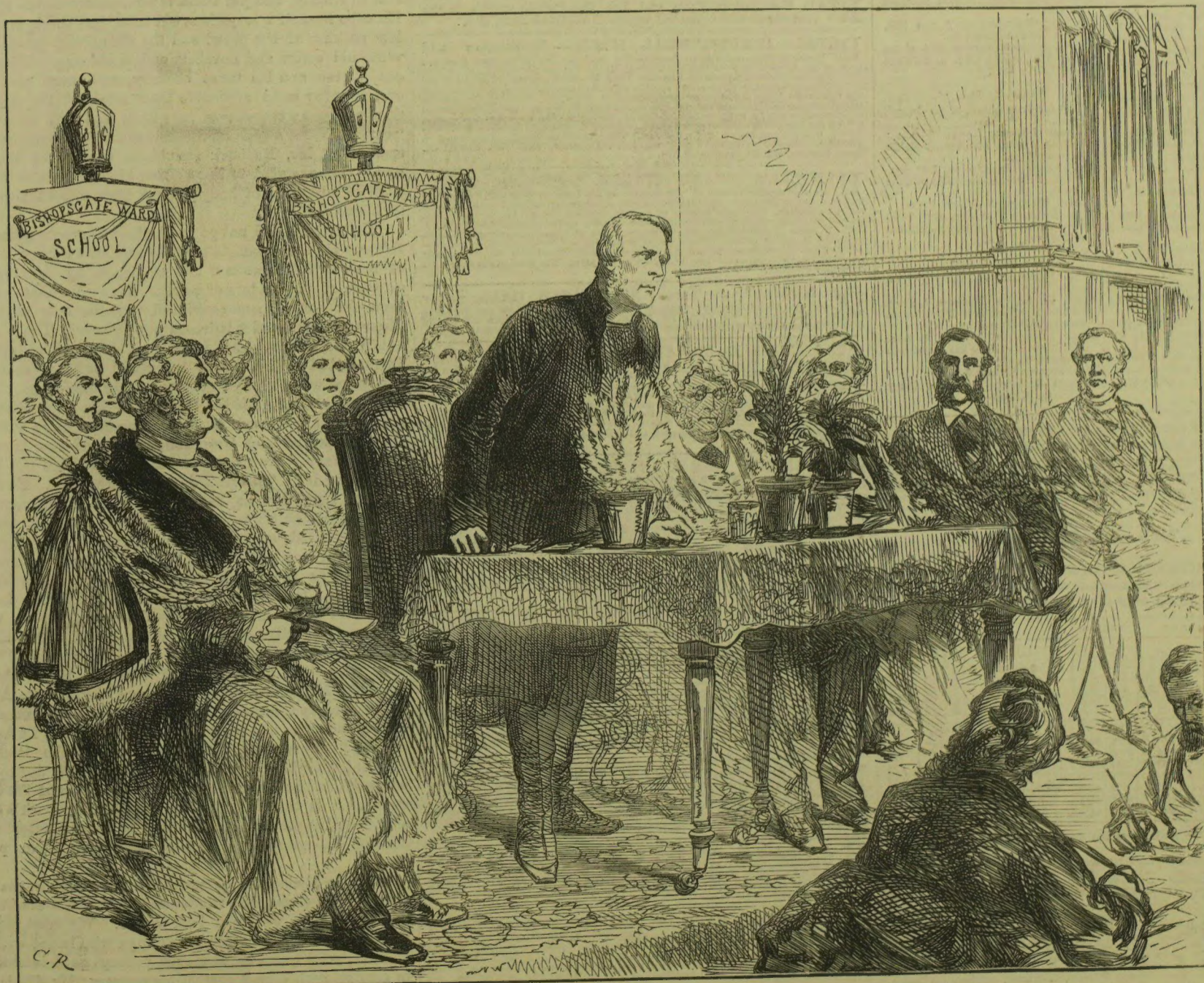
Rothschild, Mr. Sheriff Bennett, and several members of the City Corporation took part in this proceeding. It was stated by the Rector, in the account he gave to the meeting, that these new buildings in Skinner-street, of which Mr. Clifton is the architect, will afford school accommodation for 500 boys; and that the other buildings to be constructed upon an adjoining site, fronting Primrose-street, will be large enough to contain 700 children (boys, girls, and infants), making room for 1200 scholars altogether, with a chapel and parsonage-house for the resident curate. This great educational institution is designed not only for the benefit of the poorest class, but of the families of the artisans, the small shopkeepers, and persons employed on the railway, many of whom live in that district. It is true, indeed, that the population has been diminished nearly 6000 by the clearing away of houses for the railway, and the Church of All Saints, though erected in the time of the late Bishop Blomfield, was, therefore, no longer wanted; but the schools were much required. This view of the case was supported by the Bishop of London, who explained in his address to the meeting why he had approved of the scheme now brought to a satisfactory result. The Lord Mayor and others joined in congratulating Mr. Rogers and his parish upon the completion of this work; and the ceremony, begun with prayer, was closed with a psalm or hymn, followed by the loyal ditty, "God Bless the Prince of Wales."



THE LATE SIR F. CROSSLEY, BART., M.P.



MR. ODO RUSSELL, BRITISH MINISTER AT BERLIN.



THE BISHOP OF LONDON OPENING THE NEW SCHOOLS IN BISHOPSGATE.

## BIRTHS.

At Lansdowne House, the Marchioness of Lansdowne, of a son and heir.  
On the 12th inst., at 97, Westbourne-terrace, the wife of V. Marco del Pont, Esq., of Paris, of a son.  
On the 12th inst., at No. 3, Palace-gardens-terrace, Kensington, W., the wife of Hugh Ross, Esq., of a daughter.

## MARRIAGES.

On the 11th inst., at St. Jude's, Southsea, by the Rev. Edward Henry Abney, Rural Dean of Derby, assisted by the Rev. J. H. Robinson, Curate of St. Jude's, Captain Leadbetter, 25th Regiment (King's Own Borderers), youngest son of Thomas Leadbetter, Esq., of Alder Bank, Bothwell, N.B., to Mary Ann, youngest daughter of the late Thomas W. Yates, Esq., of Southsea, formerly Captain 74th Highlanders.

On the 11th inst., at Keymer parish church, Sussex, by the Rev. T. Hutchinson, M.A., Vicar of Ditchling, and the Rev. Lacy Henry Rumsey, M.A., brother of the bridegroom, Almaric Rumsey, Esq., barrister-at-law, Assistant Solicitor for her Majesty's Customs, second son of Lacy Rumsey, Esq., late of H.M. Treasury, to Caroline Montagu, second daughter of Thomas John Pittar, Esq., late of H.M. Customs. No cards.

On the 10th inst., at the Municipio of Turin, in the presence of D. E. Colnaghi, Esq., H.B.M. Consul for North Italy, and on the 11th inst., in the English Church of Turin, by the Rev. S. J. Walker, M.A., Percy Bowen, officer in the Royal Italian Army, to Julia Lauder, only child of Colonel W. J. Wilson, late Madras Army.

## DEATHS.

On the 8th inst., at Florence, of diphtheria, William L. Cuffe, Esq., barrister-at-law, Inner Temple, youngest son of the late T. L. Cuffe, Esq., of Kilduff, King's County.

At Aachen, Rhenish Prussia, after severe illness, Mary Catherine, eldest daughter of the late Charles Andrew Caldwell, Esq., of New Grange, in the county of Meath, Ireland, and No. 3, Audley-square, London.

On the 16th inst., at his residence, Wallington Lodge, Carshalton, Edward Lumb, Esq., many years resident in Buenos Ayres, aged 67 years.

\* \* The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

## CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING JANUARY 27.

**SUNDAY, JAN. 21.**  
Third Sunday after Epiphany.  
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., the Rev. William Josiah Irons, D.D.; 3 p.m., the Rev. Canon Lightfoot; 7 p.m., the Rev. George H. Wilkinson, M.A., Incumbent of St. Peter's, Eaton-square.  
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m. and 3 p.m., probably the Rev. Archdeacon Jennings.  
St. James's, noon, the Rev. William Rogers, M.A.  
Whitehall, 11 a.m., the Rev. Francis Garden, M.A., Sub-Dean of the Chapel Royal, for the Association for the Aid of the Deaf and Dumb; 3 p.m., the Rev. William Erskine Knollys, M.A.  
Savoy, 11.30 a.m., the Rev. Henry White, M.A., Chaplain of the Savoy and of the House of Commons; 7 p.m., the Rev. Dr. Monsell, Rector of Guildford.  
Temple Church, 11 a.m., the Rev. Dr. Vaughan, Master of the Temple; 3 p.m., the Rev. Alfred Ainger, M.A., Reader at the Temple.

**MONDAY, JAN. 22.**  
London Orphan Asylum, Watford, general court, 10.30 a.m.  
London Institution Lecture, 4 p.m. (Professor Odling on Chemistry).  
Gresham Lecture, Latin, 6 p.m.; English, 7 p.m. (Dr. Abdy on Law).  
Entomological Society, 7 p.m.  
Victoria Institute, 8 p.m. (Dr. Ord on the Influence of Colloids upon Crystals).  
National Social Science Association, 8 p.m. (Mr. G. W. Hastings on the Report of the Royal Sanitary Commission, and discussion).  
Royal Institute of British Architects, 8 p.m. (General Scott on the Construction of the Albert Hall).  
Royal United Service Institution, 8.30 p.m. (Lieutenant-Colonel H. C. Fletcher on Mitrailleurs).  
Royal Geographical Society, 8.30 p.m. (Rev. C. New on an Ascent of Mount Kilimanjaro; Lieutenant de Crespiigny, Explorations in Borneo; &c.).  
Russell Institution, 8 p.m. (Captain Duncan on our Empire in the West).  
Medical Society, Lettsomian Lecture, 8 p.m. (Dr. Habershon on the Liver).

**TUESDAY, JAN. 23.**  
Death of her Majesty's father, Edward, Duke of Kent, 1820.  
Royal Institution Lecture, 3 p.m. (Dr. Rutherford on the Circulatory System).  
Civil Engineers' Institution, 8 p.m. (Mr. Charles Andrews on the Somerset Dock, Malta).  
Gresham Lecture, Latin, 6 p.m.; English, 7 p.m. (Dr. Abdy on Law).  
Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society, 8.30 p.m.

## TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING JANUARY 27.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
11 11 30	10 08 55	9 46 30	9 34 15	9 22 00	9 10 45	9 00 00
11 11 30	10 08 55	9 46 30	9 34 15	9 22 00	9 10 45	9 00 00

## THE WEATHER.

## RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF				THERMOM.		WIND.	
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Minimum read at 10 A.M.	Maximum read at 10 P.M.	General Direction.
10 January	30.085	34.3	33.2	96	0-10	32.0	40.3	NNE. S.
11	29.860	43.2	42.0	97	6-32.5	51.0		S. S.W.
12	30.142	40.7	39.0	94	8-33.6	45.5		SW. S.W.
13	29.821	46.9	44.1	90	10-38.2	51.0		SSW.
14	29.821	46.9	44.1	90	10-38.2	51.0		SSW.
15	29.966	32.9	29.5	88	6-25.3	39.1		SW. S.W.
16	29.899	36.6	31.7	84	7-27.3	41.9		SSE. S.

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten a.m.:-

Barometer (in inches) corrected	30.121	29.923	30.164	29.952	29.905	30.015	29.933
Temperature of Air	34.3	43.3	38.3	42.3	41.6	33.2	33.3
Temperature of Evaporation	33.8	44.7	37.9	46.3	40.5	29.0	31.2
Direction of Wind	NNE.	SSW.	SW.	S.	SW.	SSW.	SSE.

**LYCEUM THEATRE.**—Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. H. L. Bateman.—Every Evening, at Seven, MY TURN NEXT—Mr. George Pelmore; at Eight, the New Drama, in Three Acts, by Leopold Lewis, entitled THE BELLS, adapted from "The Polish Jew," a dramatic study by MM. Erckmann-Chatrian. Mr. Henry Irving, Mr. H. Gellish, Miss G. Pannett, and Miss Fanny Heywood. To conclude with PICKWICK—Messrs. George Pelmore, C. Warner, Addison, and Gaston Murrey. Box-Office open daily from Ten till Five.

## SPECIAL SUPPLEMENT.

## A LARGE ENGRAVING, PRINTED IN TINTS,

ENTITLED

# Senor Don Sancho Panza, Governor of Barataria,

FROM A DRAWING BY JOHN GILBERT,

WILL BE ISSUED WITH THE

## ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

OF SATURDAY NEXT, JAN. 27.

Price of the Number, Supplement, and Picture, Sixpence;  
or, by post, Sixpence-Halfpenny.

Office, 198, Strand, W.C.

**THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY LANE.**—Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. F. B. Chatterton.—MORNING PERFORMANCES Every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY (excepting Ash Wednesday, Feb. 14, in lieu of which a Morning Performance will be given on Tuesday, Feb. 13), until Saturday, Feb. 24, inclusive. Doors open at a Quarter-past One, commence at a Quarter to Two. On MONDAY and during the Week will be performed the Grand Comic Christmas Annual, written by E. L. Blanchard, entitled TOM THUMB; or, Harlequin King Arthur and the Knights of the Round Table. The new and characteristic scenery by William Beverly. The Ballets arranged and the whole of the Pantomime produced by Mr. John Cornack, under the personal supervision of Mr. F. B. Chatterton. Characters in the Opening by Messrs. Fred. Vokes, Fawdon Vokes, Brittain Wright, H. Collard, J. Francis, H. Naylor, and Master John Manley; Misses Victoria Vokes, Jessie Vokes, Rosina Vokes, Russell, Amalia, Sylvia Hodson, Mlle. Gillet (Principal Dancer), Harriet Coveney, and Miss Leslie (Skipling-rope Dancer). The Harlequinade will include a Double Company—F. Evans and W. H. Harvey, Harlequins; the Misses Rosina and Jessie Vokes, Columbines. The Music composed and selected by Mr. W. C. Levey. Prices from Sixpence to Five Guineas. Doors open at Half-past Six; commence at Seven. Box-Office open from Ten till Five daily.

**THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.**—On MONDAY NEXT, JAN. 22, and during the Week, at Seven, THE IRISH LION; at Eight, PYGMALION and GALATEA—"a great and deserved success" (vide the entire press)—and Charles Mathews's Farce of UNCLE FOOZLE.

**NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE, Bishopsgate.**  
ALADDIN; or, the Wonderful Lamp. Gorgeous Pantomime. Every Evening, at Seven. Morning Performances every Monday and Thursday, at 12.30, to which Children are admitted at half price. The Slaves of the Lamp—brilliant Spectacle.

**ASTLEY'S NEW ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.**—Sole Lessees and Directors, Jno. and Geo. Sanger.—Tremendous Success of the PANTOMIME of the Day—Triumph of Miss Amy Sheridan as Lady Godiva, in her beautiful and chaste impersonation. Rounds of applause at Arthur Henderson's Grand Transformation Scene, replete with dazzling beauty, effect, and splendour. Glorious appearance of Lady Godiva on her Arab Steed as she rides on in the Fairy Enchantment Scene. The Juvenile Army in the Autumn Manoeuvres. The Derby Day, with all the freaks and follies of that annual national fête, Female Jockeys and thoroughbred horses, &c. Concluding with "Britannia," by Mrs. George Sanger. Can only be seen at Astley's New Royal Amphitheatre.

**ASTLEY'S GRAND AMPHITHEATRE.**—Great Equestrian Troupe. The best Riders, the most skilful Gymnasts, Acrobats, and Contortionists, and the finest performing Horses in the world. Morning Performances every Wednesday and Saturday at Two; every Evening at Seven. Prices as usual. Box-Office open from Eleven till Four, under Mr. Drysdale.

**ASTLEY'S NEW ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.**—The BEST PANTOMIME IN LONDON. See united opinions of the entire Press. Great and glorious success of the principal artistes, Miss Amy Sheridan, Miss Marie Henderson, Miss Cicely Nott, Miss Rose Mayne, &c.; and Messrs. T. H. Glenn, Jerry Blossom, W. Randall, Hazlewood, &c.

**READ the Entire Press and Ask the Public which is the BEST PANTOMIME in London. There is but One Answer—ASTLEY'S.**

**ROYAL AGRICULTURAL HALL.**—Proprietors and Directors, John and George Sanger.—The same startling Programme that was given at this Establishment on Tuesday Evening, the 31st inst., on the occasion of the visit of H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh and Suite, will be REPEATED EVERY DAY and EVENING until further notice, at 2.30 and 7.30 o'clock. In addition to all the Equestrian and Gymnastic Performances, matchless Performing Horses, the Queen of the Ménage (Miss Georgina Sanger), there will be Flat and Hurdle Racing by thoroughbred horses, and diminutive ponies, exciting Chariot-Racing, Roman Racing on barebacked horses, and all the feats of the ancient Amphitheatre at Rome. In addition, the GREAT STAGE-HUNT, with pack of hounds and real Stag. Fifty Ladies and Gentlemen mounted in the chase. Concluding with the great nautical engagement, THE WAR IN CHINA. Every Morning, at 2.30; Evening, at 7.30.

**HENGLER'S GRAND CIRQUE, Argyll-street, Regent-street.**—Immense success of "Cinderella; or, The Little Glass Slipper," performed by a company of juveniles, with accessories and appointments of the newest and most costly description. The large amount of support awarded the midday representations induces the management to announce an Extra Series, commencing MONDAY NEXT, JAN. 15, when CINDERELLA will be presented, in addition to a programme of an unusually attractive nature. Performances Every Day and Evening Next Week, commencing Jan. 15. Open at Two and 7.15; commencing at 2.30 and 7.45. 5s., 3s., 2s., and One Shilling; Children under Ten, half price to all parts. The free list suspended, the press only excepted.

**ON MONDAY, at Three.**—ST. JAMES'S HALL, newly and beautifully decorated and enlarged. Messrs. G. W. Moore and Frederick Burgess, Sole Lessees.—The CHRISTY MINSTRELS will give a Grand Illuminated DAY PERFORMANCE of their Holiday Programme on Monday Afternoon, at Three.

**ST. JAMES'S HALL.**—Sole Lessees, Messrs. G. W. Moore and Frederick Burgess.—Newly and beautifully decorated and enlarged.—The CHRISTY MINSTRELS' HOLIDAY PROGRAMME has again proved successful in the highest degree. The attendance has been marvellous. The Festival Performance will be given in its entirety Every Night, at Eight. Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays at Three and Eight, until further notice. Private Boxes, £2 12s. 6d., £2 2s., and £1 12s. 6d.; Stalls, 5s.; Sofa Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; New Gallery, 1s. Children under Twelve, half price. Free Area and Stalls. Doors open at Half-past Two for the Day Performance, and at Half-past Seven for the Evening. No fees of any description.

**ST. JAMES'S GREAT HALL, Regent-street and Piccadilly.**—Mr. FREDERICK BURGESS has the honour to announce to his numerous Friends and the Public that his SEVENTH ANNUAL BENEFIT is appointed to take place on TUESDAY EVENING, JAN. 23, 1872, upon which occasion the CHRISTY MINSTRELS will present an entirely new and extremely interesting Musical Programme. Fauteuils, 5s.; Sofa Stalls, 3s.; Balcony and the Area under the Gallery, 2s. Doors open at Seven; Performance to commence at Eight o'clock.

**ST. JAMES'S GREAT HALL.**—Mr. FREDERICK BURGESS'S SEVENTH ANNUAL BENEFIT on TUESDAY EVENING, JAN. 23. The CHRISTY MINSTRELS for the first and only time in White Faces. The Programme presented on this occasion will be one of rare musical excellence. Doors open at Seven; Concert to commence at Eight.

**ST. JAMES'S GREAT HALL.**—The CHRISTY MINSTRELS will perform the whole of Locke's magnificent MUSIC to MACBETH together with Selections from the Works of Sir Henry Bishop, Vincent Wallace, John Barnett, Meyer Lutz Kicker, Sir Julius Benedict, in addition to the usual entertainment, TUESDAY NEXT, JAN. 23, on the occasion of Mr. FREDERICK BURGESS'S SEVENTH ANNUAL BENEFIT.

**ST. JAMES'S GREAT HALL.**—On TUESDAY NEXT, JAN. 23, Mr. FREDERICK BURGESS'S SEVENTH ANNUAL BENEFIT. The CHRISTY MINSTRELS in White Faces. The Programme replete with the choice gems of melody. Locke's Grand Music to "Macbeth" by the Christy's unrivalled Choir. Selections from the works of Bishop, Lutz, Vincent Wallace, Barnett, in addition to the Christy's usual performance.

**MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED'S CHRISTMAS ENTERTAINMENT.**—KING CHRISTMAS, written by J. R. Planché, with HOME FOR THE HOLIDAYS, New Song by Mr. Corney Grain, and A PECULIAR FAMILY. EVERY EVENING (except Saturday) at Eight; Morning Representations Every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at Three—ROYAL GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION, 14, Regent-street. Admission 1s., 2s., 3s., and 5s.

**MACCABEE EVERY EVENING at Eight; WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at Three and Eight.** Special Comic Programme of VARIETIES, elegant, novel, and diversified, replete with intensely comic incidents and situations—ROYAL CHARIOT-CROSS THEATRE, within a few yards of Charing-cross Railway Station.

**THE ANNUAL BALL IN AID OF THE LICENSED VICTUALLERS' SCHOOL** will take place at ST. JAMES'S HALL, on THURSDAY, the 25th inst. Adams's Band of Fifty Performers. Principal M.C. Mr. Thomas Butler. Double Tickets, 16s.; Single Tickets, 10s. 6d. (with greater facilities for obtaining Refreshments, which will be on a liberal scale), may be had of the Governor and the Stewards (vide the "Morning Advertiser" of the 6th inst.). The Past Officers, the Stewards of the late Anniversary Dinner, at Austin's Ticket Office, Piccadilly; and at 127, Fleet-street, of WILLIAM SMALLEY, Secretary.

**SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY, EXETER HALL.**  
Conductor, Sir Michael Costa.—FRIDAY NEXT, JAN. 26, Handel's Oratorio, DEBORAH. Principal Vocalists—Madame Lemmens-Sherrington, Mr. Sidney Smith, Miss Julia Elton, Mr. Kerr Gedge, and Mr. Lewis Thomas. Subscription Concert. Tickets, 3s., 5s., and 10s. 6d., now ready at 6, Exeter Hall.

**LONDON BALLAD CONCERTS.**—ST. JAMES'S HALL.  
At the Fourth Concert, on WEDNESDAY NEXT, the following artists will appear:—Madame Sherrington, Miss Blanche Cole, Miss Alice Fairman, Miss Enriquez, and Madame Rudersdorf; Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Byron, Mr. Melbourne, and Mr. Maybrick. Pianoforte, Miss Heilbron. Conductors, Mr. J. L. Hatton and Mr. Sidney Naylor. Tickets, 6s., 3s., 2s., 1s., to be had at the usual places; and of Austin's Hall, and Boosey and Co., Holles-street.

**THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.**  
The WINTER EXHIBITION OF SKETCHES AND STUDIES IS NOW OPEN, at their Gallery, 5, Pall-mall East. Ten till Five. Admission, 1s.  
ALFRED D. FRIPP, Secretary.

**DORÉ GALLERY.**—GUSTAVE DORÉ, 35, New Bond-street.—EXHIBITION OF PICTURES, including TRIUMPH OF CHRISTIANITY, CHRISTIAN MARTYRS, MONASTERY, FRANCESCA DE RIMINI, TITANIA, &c. Open Ten to Six. Admission, 1s.

**OLD BOND-STREET GALLERY, 25, Old Bond-street.**  
The Seventh EXHIBITION in OIL and WATER COLOURS. Monday and Tuesday, Feb. 12 and 13, are the days appointed for receiving pictures.  
G. F. CHESTER, Hon. Sec.

**INSTITUTE of PAINTERS in WATER COLOURS.**  
The SIXTH WINTER EXHIBITION of SKETCHES, &c., NOW OPEN, from Ten till Six. Admission, 1s. Catalogue, 6d. Gallery, 53, Pall-mall.  
JAMES FAHEY, Sec.

**LONDON INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION of 1872.**  
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## THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, JANUARY 20, 1872.

That Mr. Roebuck is "particularly well and very happy" everybody will be pleased to learn, especially when the authority is the best possible—Mr. Roebuck himself. Whether any very large number of persons will be equally pleased with the rest of the information contained in the speech he delivered at Sheffield, on Wednesday, is a question that may be variously answered. Much of it will be agreeable to the Conservatives as party men; but as patriots they are as much bound to be dismayed as the rest of us at the dreadful thing that is coming on the nation—nay, that has partly come. This thing—it is better to confront the grim truth at once, and like men—is the Domination of Mr. Gladstone.

Mr. Roebuck has cleverly chosen a good time at which to utter his warnings. A month ago nobody would have listened to politics, and a month hence the atmosphere will be so saturated with them that individual utterances will be almost undistinguishable. But just now there is a lull, and men are attentive. Mr. Roebuck's voice rises amid the calm, and bids us beware of a dictator, whose characteristics, as described by Mr. Roebuck, are not to be admired. Born in 1801, the author of the "History of the Whig Party" steps forth as an augur whose age and experiences entitle him to respect, and yet there is no senility in his speech. He calls himself a suspicious old man, but there is about him nothing of the growl and the shrug with which conventional actors and novelists endow old age. He rattles out his tale and his taunt cheerily, and, even as a mere orator, is far more agreeable than most of the younger men who wrap themselves in gloom and call themselves "earnest." As a type of the better sort of Parliamentary spokesman, Mr. Roebuck should be studied by the post nati. We are glad to know from himself that his conditions of mind and of body promise more opportunities for such study.

He certainly did not go to Sheffield to prophesy smooth things. He undertook to give his audience a general view of the political situation, and he began by defining the attitude of the leaders of party. He states that he has been for some years convinced that the only object of Messrs. Disraeli and Gladstone was power. They alternately bid against each other for this, and at last Mr. Disraeli bid so high with household suffrage that Mr. Gladstone was obliged to do something monstrous. So—the change of image is Mr. Roebuck's—Mr. Disraeli having played the above card, Mr. Gladstone came down with the thunder-card of Irish Disestablishment, and over-trumped his adversary. He gained power, and has kept it. How is he using it? To break down old principles. First, by his Irish Land Act, he demolished freedom of contract, and brought the State in to help great bearded, sinewy men, with heads on their shoulders, who were, or ought to have been, perfectly able to take care of themselves. Secondly, he shook the British Army to pieces by an assault upon the British Constitution. Thirdly, he dashed the Ballot Bill in the face of the Lords, calling on them to carry it directly—a demand which Mr. Roebuck thinks that they were quite justified in resisting, in spite of "the howl from that great place of howling, Birmingham." Fourthly, Mr. Gladstone degrades and disgraces an Act of Parliament by the appointment to the Judicial Committee of a lawyer who had been five days a Judge. These are the chief counts in the indictment against the Premier. He wanted nothing but power; he gained it by destroying a Church, and he has used it for the destruction of the Constitution. It must be admitted that Mr. Roebuck's legal education has served him, and that he has the art of condensing his accusations and of delivering them point blank.

But, as Shakespeare remarks, 'tis in ourselves that we are thus and thus. Mr. Gladstone's evil deeds are before the world, but we must look closer. We must inquire what kind of a nature prompts a man who is not without abilities, good qualities, and even perhaps good intentions, to commit such crimes against his country. Mr. Gladstone is a weak-minded man full of feminine vindictiveness.

"That is the capacity which attaches to Mr. Gladstone." Anybody who has ever crossed his path is punished and crushed. And, like a woman, he cannot hold his tongue, and enjoy his triumph in secrecy; he must proclaim it from the housetops. In every one of his famous Lancashire speeches he gloried about the victory over Mr. Roebuck at Sheffield. Not that Mr. Roebuck much cares about that defeat, for here he introduces the satisfactory statement with which we began these remarks, but the fact illustrates Mr. Gladstone's vindictiveness and his loquacity. We might perhaps have submitted that the advocate opened rather more strongly than the evidence in his brief justified him in doing. We have not opportunity to examine the Lancashire speeches to see whether there was the persistent triumphing described by Mr. Roebuck, but, even if it were so, there would be an implied compliment to that gentleman. One does not boast of victory over an unworthy antagonist. Pelides slaughters hosts, of inferior enemies and passes over their bodies without a word; it is only when his sword has drunk noble blood that he insults the slain. But, leaving this for Mr. Roebuck's consideration, we own that the vindictiveness is very imperfectly proved; and, unless he replies that he mentioned the Sheffield case only because he was at Sheffield, and that he has a great many more proofs of Mr. Gladstone's feminine vengefulness, we must suspend our judgment, and instead of condemning the Premier to deposition offhand, we must use another Shakspearean phrase:—"Truly, officer, because he hath some offences in him that thou wouldst discover if thou couldst, let him continue in his courses till thou knowest what they are."

However, taking a view of Mr. Gladstone's policy from the Sheffield platform erected by Mr. Roebuck, we must allow that the prospect is somewhat appalling. The Premier "wields a scourge over the nation, and flaunts it in our eyes whenever we dare to be thinking for ourselves." But does Mr. Roebuck counsel submission? Are we to crouch to the scourge? Are we to bow to the despot? Far from Mr. Roebuck be such cowardly advice. We are to preserve our courage. We are not to be afraid of any man; and, above all, we are not to be too trustful of any man. "But," says Mr. Roebuck, finally, "if we allow the domination of Mr. Gladstone to proceed onward as hitherto, we shall be a very foolish people, and deserving of every degradation." With this warning, the sometime M.P. for Sheffield stands back, and waves politicians into their places in the arena that now waits to receive them.

### THE COURT.

The Queen, with the junior members of the Royal family, continues at Osborne House. The family of the Prince and Princess of Wales are also at Osborne.

Prince Arthur, attended by Major Pickard, arrived at Osborne yesterday (Friday) week, to take leave of her Majesty previously to his departure for the Continent. His Royal Highness left the following day upon his return to Dover.

On Sunday the Queen, Prince Leopold, and Princess Beatrice attended Divine service, performed at Osborne by the Rev. George Prothero.

On Monday the Queen distributed New-Year's gifts to the children upon the Osborne estate. Her Majesty, accompanied by Prince George of Wales, entered the servants' hall, where the presents of clothing and cake were laid out, at three o'clock. The Rev. George Prothero and Mrs. Prothero and the ladies and gentlemen in waiting were present. The Queen handed the gifts to each child. The Rev. G. and Mrs. Prothero dined with her Majesty.

The Queen, with the members of the Royal family, has taken her customary walking and driving exercise in the vicinity of the Royal demesne.

The Queen was, on Wednesday, elected a member of the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland.

The *Post* has information that the approaching Session of Parliament will be opened by the Queen in person.

The Hon. Harriet Phipps has left Osborne.

Lady Churchill has succeeded the Countess of Gainsborough as Lady in Waiting to the Queen, the Countess remaining on a visit to her Majesty.

### THE PRINCE OF WALES.

The Prince of Wales continues daily to regain strength. Sir William Jenner, Dr. Gull, and Dr. Lowe visited his Royal Highness on Saturday last, on which day the last bulletin was issued. The attendance of the medical gentlemen is no longer necessary. The Prince is now able to be removed from his bed-room to his sitting-room. His Royal Highness will for the present remain at Sandringham. The Princess of Wales continues at Sandringham with the Prince.

It is stated that Sir William Jenner, who is already a Baronet, will be created a Civil Knight Commander of the Bath; and that Dr. William Gull will be created a Baronet.

The Duke of Edinburgh returned to London, on Monday, from the Continent, whither his Royal Highness had accompanied Princess Louise of Hesse upon her return to Germany. The Duke went to Covent Garden Theatre in the evening. On the following day his Royal Highness went to Windsor, and passed several hours shooting over the Royal preserves. The Duke reached Dadington Hall, Norfolk, on Wednesday evening, on a visit to Mr. Tyssen Amherst, and on Thursday the party shot over Mr. Amherst's well-stocked preserves. The Duke's stay ends on Saturday, when he visits Sandringham.

Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne are on a visit to Prince and Princess Christian at Cannes.

Prince Arthur, attended by Sir Howard Elphinstone, embarked from Dover, on Monday, on board Her Majesty's steam-yacht *Black Eagle*, for Ostend, en route for Berlin, on a visit to the Imperial Crown Princess of Germany.

His Excellency the German Ambassador and Countess Bernstorff, and Countess Thérèse Bernstorff, left Prussia House, Carlton House-terrace, on Saturday last, for Berlin.

Their Excellencies the Russian Ambassador and Countess Brunnow entertained a distinguished party at dinner on Saturday last, being the Russian New-Year's Day.

His Excellency the Swedish Minister and Baroness

Hochschild have returned to the Swedish Legation in Great Cumberland-place from visiting the President of the Board of Trade and Frances Countess Waldegrave, at Chewton Priory.

The Duke and Duchess of Northumberland, accompanied by Lord Algernon Percy, left Northumberland House, on Saturday last, for Albury Park, Surrey.

The Duchess of Wellington has arrived at the Queen's Hotel, Upper Norwood.

The Marquis of Salisbury arrived at Hatfield House, on Saturday last, from Cannes.

Earl and Countess Percy have arrived at their residence in Grosvenor-square from Albury Park.

### "AN UNPLEASANT REFLECTION."

Dogs differ in character no less than men, and they are equally liable to be spoilt in disposition by bad training. The King Charles's spaniel, for example, even with all the advantages of high breeding and aristocratic education, is not endowed by nature with many high qualities. He is a soft, silky, pretty, little creature; but his sagacity is seldom equal to his beauty. He is generally gentle, because always a coward; but, like cowardly bipeds, can be a little bully towards all to whom he dares play the tyrant. He is very apt to be spoilt; prone to self-indulgence, like the Royal personage from whom he takes his name, and with whom he was so great a favourite; very jealous of, and quarrelsome with, other pets. In the cleverly-painted and amusing picture engraved we have a dog of this species, and doubtless a spoilt pet of the lady of the house—the bone on the floor of the room tells us almost as much, though there is nothing left on it for any new comer. He is very likely a terror and a nuisance to everyone but his mistress, as he is here to himself under the impression that he sees an intruder. The reality of such a "reflection" would indeed be "unpleasant;" he can brook no rival in the very apartment of his mistress, so near his bone, too: so he snarls and barks, and, seeing his angry menace returned, snarls and barks more furiously, and will continue the disturbance till he has raised the house, till he has convinced himself of his silly mistake, or is otherwise appeased.

The painter of the picture (which was in the late exhibition of the Dudley Gallery) is Mr. Percy T. Macquoid, a very young and therefore very promising painter, son of Mr. T. Macquoid, the artist, best known by his water-colour drawings of Spanish subjects.

The annual general meeting of the Royal Naval Benevolent Society was held, on Monday, at Willis's Rooms—Admiral Sir Edward Belcher in the chair. Mr. Jefferies, the secretary, read the report, which stated that during the past year the society had lost thirty-eight subscribers by death, while thirty-three new subscribers had been enrolled. During the past year 253 applicants, being the widows or daughters of deceased naval officers, had been relieved in grants of money amounting in the aggregate to £1789. The total income for the year had been £2346, and the expenditure £2129. The invested stock stands at £43,635. The sum of £491 was voted in grants to seventy-seven applicants.

We learn that the Junagadh Durbar has offered to pay for the next two years the salary of a learned native Pundit to aid Dr. Bhau Daji, of Bombay, who has found that, notwithstanding the number of places where Ashoka's inscriptions are found, and the ingenuity and scholarship brought to bear upon them by Prinsep, Lassen, Wilson, and Burnouf, "they have not been either correctly copied or accurately translated." With the aid mentioned, Dr. Bhau Daji states, in a letter recently addressed to the Bombay Government, that "he hopes soon to publish revised facsimiles and translations of these inscriptions, which will clear away all doubts regarding the correct meaning of Ashoka's precepts and injunctions, and render them far more valuable as historic evidence."

The Fine-Arts Committee of the Corporation of Liverpool have issued a special report upon their autumn exhibition of pictures, which presents a stronger claim to be regarded as a contribution to art-literature than any similar paper we remember. After giving detailed statistics which show that the exhibition at once achieved a success second only to that of the London Royal Academy, it proceeds, with equal truth and ingenuity, to expose some current fallacies respecting provincial exhibitions in general; it urges artists to paint expressly for a town "exceeding most Continental capitals in the number of its population, and possessed of wealth more than in proportion to that population," and it concludes with a rather wicked definition of "three classes of collectors" and the influence of provincial dealers, which should be read by every picture-buyer in the country. On the opening of this exhibition in the autumn we gave a review of it commensurate, so far as our space would permit, with its importance, and we took the opportunity to acknowledge the municipal and public spirit of Messrs. Samuelson, Rathbone, and other members of the Corporation, who had removed from Liverpool the reproach of having had no public art-exhibition during seven preceding years.

The members for Weymouth, Mr. Edwards and Mr. Hambro, addressed their constituency on Thursday and Friday last week; on Friday evening Mr. Arthur Russell addressed his constituents in the Townhall, Tavistock; Mr. Read addressed his constituents at Diss on Friday evening; and Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. A. H. Anson addressed his constituents at Stourport on Saturday. On Monday Major Dickson, the Conservative member for Dover, addressed his constituents in the Townhall of that borough, and the proceedings were of a very stormy character; Mr. James White and Professor Fawcett, the members for Brighton, addressed a crowded meeting of their constituents; Mr. M. Chambers and Mr. Lewis addressed a meeting of their constituents in the Townhall, Devonport; Mr. Pender addressed the electors of Dingwall; and Mr. Merry those of Falkirk. Yesterday week Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice addressed his constituents at Calne. The second annual soirée of the Middleton District Conservative Association was held, last Saturday, in the Co-operative Hall, Middleton. About 1200 persons were present, and after tea Mr. C. E. Cawley, M.P., president of the association, took the chair. There was a soirée at Bristol, last Saturday evening, to celebrate the adoption of the nine-hours system in that city. Sir R. Anstruther, M.P., addressed his constituents of the western part of Fife in Dunfermline, on Tuesday night, and received a vote of confidence. At the annual meeting of the Sheffield Chamber of Commerce, on Wednesday, Mr. Mundella, M.P., expressed his confidence that all the details of the Alabama difficulty would be amicably settled. He thought the American people were far more grieved at the manifestation of British opinion than by the actual damage done. In the evening, Mr. Roebuck delivered his long-promised lecture on the present aspect of public affairs, socially and politically, in the music-hall. There was a large attendance.

### "NOTHING IN THE PAPERS."

Let me commend an article in the new number of the *Quarterly* to the attention of those who, at dinner, prefer exchanging anecdotes to the most improving conversation on statistics and school boards. The paper is the eighth in a number of great variety and excellence, and is on Sir Henry Holland's "Recollections." There is no difficulty in assigning the authorship. There are not many men who have a continuous flow of stories, each recollected at the right moment. Merely as a specimen, to send readers to the *Review*, I mention that there are records of Lady Holland at her own table, and that her Ladyship—who loved to command—once sent her page to Macaulay to tell him to stop talking; told Rogers, "Your poetry is bad enough, be sparing of your prose!" and actually succeeded in fidgeting that incarnation of good-temper, Lord Melbourne, into something like a rage. He had got a seat at table, and liked his neighbour; but the hostess must be despotic, and ordered him to another place. He said, "I'll be—something—if I dine with you at all," and went home. She scoffed at the Belgians for calling themselves so, and addressed the taunt to M. Van de Weyer, their Ambassador, saying she had heard of Flemings, Hainauters, and Brabanters, but Belgians were new to her. He answered in French, and with the utmost courtesy, of course, that he had heard that she was not only a woman of *esprit*, but one who had read a good deal, and it was odd that in the course of all her studies she had never come on the name of Julius Cæsar, a writer of some talent, who had called a certain people Belgians, a name they had retained. I will not pick any more currants out of the cake.

The Tichborne case, as everybody knows, has been resumed, and now may be expected to run on to a termination. The Chief Justice, repressing certain demonstrations in court, said that those who wished to express opinions on the subject could do so outside the court. I am outside, but have no desire to do more than notice the course of the cause. Sir John Coleridge is not mincing matters now. According to him, the claimant is Arthur Orton, probably, and is, certainly, a "conspirator, a perjurer, a forger, an impostor, and a villain." This is a general résumé; and, in reference to a particular portion of the claimant's evidence—that which excited the indignation of all persons, whatever they might believe as to his identity—Sir John declares that the claimant is convicted of the most infernal lie that ever villain told in a court of justice. The most interesting portion of the drama, therefore, is now "well on," and the weariness with which the conclusion of the last act was watched has entirely vanished. I do not suppose that "Bentley on Phalaris" was ever quoted in a court of justice before. Many to whom this remark was made will say that they never heard of the book. If they read novels, I reply that they have heard of the book, and that there is an exceedingly touching scene in one of Lord Lytton's tales, in which a visitor to an unfortunate scholar, oppressed by his exacting and unsympathetic wife, looks over the shoulder of a pale boy, who ought to be at athletics, and sees him wearing out his faculties with "Bentley on Phalaris." The history of that book, and how the wits combined against the learned man, and how he grappled with them, cracking their ribs, as the bear in "Kenilworth" is rapturously described to Queen Elizabeth as serving the dogs, has been written by a wit who was also learned, and whose name I have already mentioned. It may as well be said that Phalaris was the ruler of Agrigentum, and that certain epistles were attributed to him until Bentley's crushing criticism showed that Phalaris was a fraudulent Claimant to the title of their author.

It is announced that in recognition—one cannot say requital—of the noble services which preserved the life of the Heir Apparent, Sir William Jenner, already a baronet, is to be a Civil Knight Commander of the Bath, and that Dr. William Gull is to be a baronet. Through the law courts, through the pulpit, a man shall make his way into the House of Lords, but not through the consulting-room. Dr. Carruthers reminds us that George IV. once proposed to raise Sir Henry Hallford to the peerage, but that the old Lords were very indignant, and in the *Times* Tom Moore wrote

Forbid it! forbid it, ye Viscounts, ye Earls!  
Oh Rank, how thy glories would fall disenchanting,  
If coronets glister'd with pills 'stead of pearls,  
And the strawberry leaves were by rhubarb supplanted!

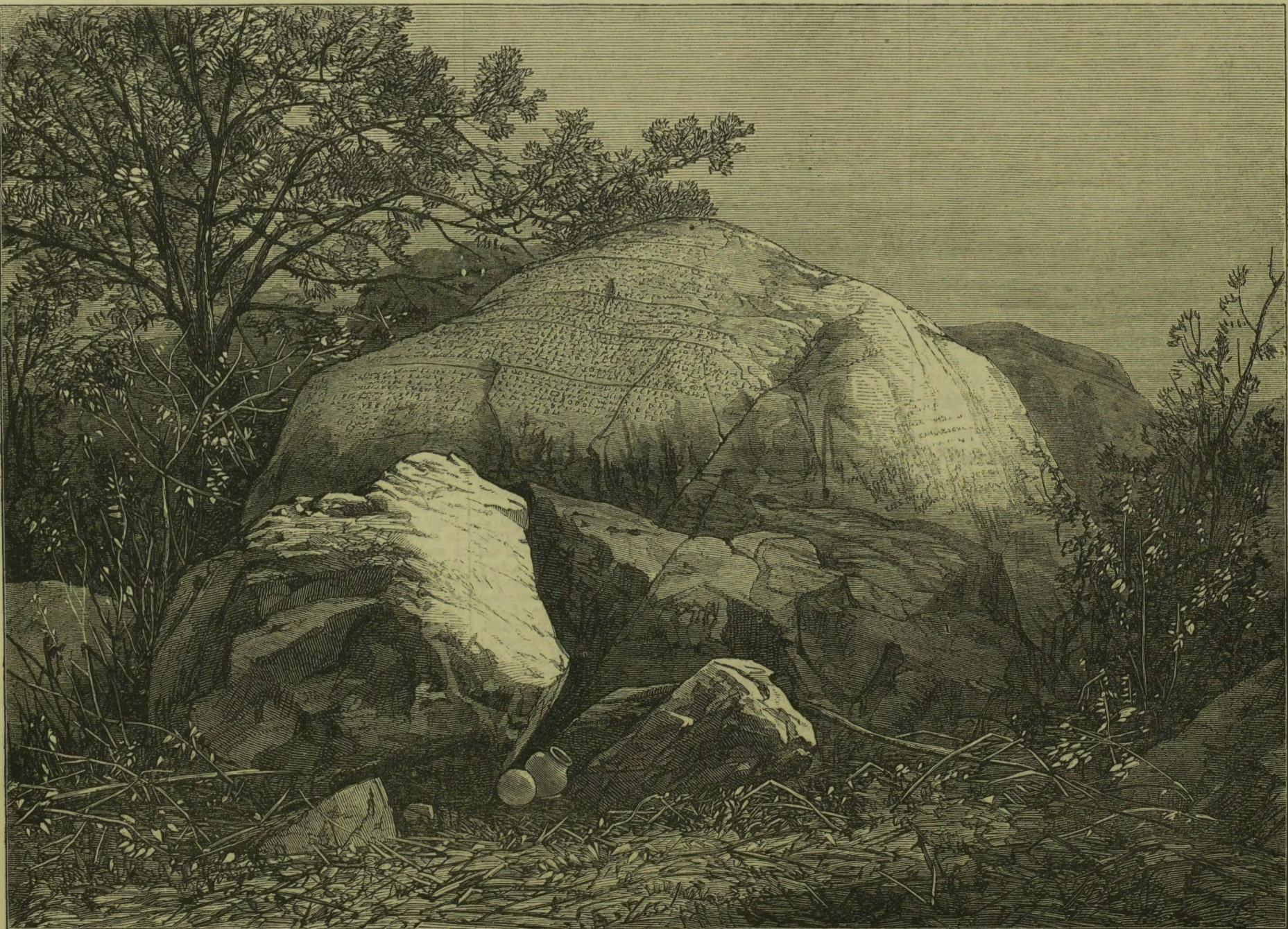
Of course it is easy—for what is the use of language if it will not prove anything?—to contend that the exceptional feeling is right, and that it is "cant" to say that a soldier, for killing men, or a lawyer, for trying men, or a clergyman, for preaching to men, ought not to be admitted to a higher reward than a physician for saving men's lives. I do not think it cant, exactly; but it is not for readers of a paper like this that one would write in such a fashion. But Mr. Charles Lever has put out an excellent letter from "an obscure corner of Europe," in which he points out that the one man of all who has a real chance of studying human nature, and therefore ought to be selected as probably the wisest counsellor on the mode of dealing with men in the mass, is a medical man. His letter is in the *Pall Mall Gazette* of Tuesday.

Not at all a bad idea that of Mr. Lucraft, that, by way of testifying regard to Baroness Burdett-Coutts, a statue of her father, Sir Francis Burdett, should be erected. It pleased the meeting. But how is Sir Francis to be presented? As teaching his son to read Magna Charta, while the officers are illegally breaking into the house? Or as gallantly endeavouring, as I saw him, to make his voice heard amid the brutal yells of a mob who, because he had advocated certain Conservative doctrines, forgot all that he had done for liberty, and howled at him as if they had been a Republican club? What shall be said to a *sors tertius*? He was a mighty hunter, and in the best of the Nimrod-Apperley articles there is a bit about him—I believe one of Mr. Lockhart's many improvements on the original composition—when the hounds are in full cry. "Worth a dozen Reform Bills," says Sir Francis Burdett, "setting 'Samson' at a yawner." I presume "Samson" to have been a favourite, and doubtless there are paintings of him. Here is an idea for an equestrian statue, and everybody will be able to subscribe. Among the compensations for not being young enough to enjoy certain things frantically is the recollection of having had good opportunities of seeing some people—among them that very fine old English gentleman, Sir Francis Burdett. I don't say *vidi tantum*, for I have heard him when he was not being insulted by a rabble.

Shall we read in the *Times* some morning an article beginning, "The Anglo-French tunnel is a great fact"? "Never prophesy unless you know," says Artemus Ward. But the finger of the Future seems to be pointing at the chalk. A company has been registered for making a trial shaft on the English side of the Straits of Dover, and a mass of detail of a most trustworthy (not "reliable") kind is presented to show that the making of a Tunnel is perfectly practicable and comparatively easy.



"UNPLEASANT REFLECTIONS," BY P. MACQUOID.



ROCK INSCRIBED WITH THE EDICTS OF AN EMPEROR, IN KATHIAWAD, WESTERN INDIA,

THE ECLIPSE EXPEDITION IN INDIA.



THE ASTRONOMERS WAITING FOR THE ECLIPSE.



THE ASTRONOMERS' BUNGALOW AT BEKUL, CANARA.



## THE PALATINE HILL OF ROME.

Rome has lately become the capital of the kingdom of Italy, and it seems likely that one of the effects of the new government in that city will be the more diligent and intelligent exploration of its local antiquities. The ruins and sites of buildings on the Palatine Hill must be subjected to a thorough search. The gardens of the Villa Farnesina, which were bought, in 1861, by the Emperor Napoleon III. from the deposed and exiled King of Naples, have been purchased by the Italian Government. These gardens, as is shown by our Map engraved on the opposite page, occupy a part of one slope of the Palatine, on the north-east side of that hill, anciently called the Velia; but they extend backward, on the summit of the hill, over the site of the "Palace of the Emperors," which consists of the buildings added by Caligula, and by others of the first twelve Cæsars, to the palace erected by Tiberius. The Emperor Napoleon, since 1861, has employed Cavaliere Pietro Rosa to make excavations in this ground, while the Pope employed Cavaliere Visconti to superintend other diggings and rummaging in the southern and western parts of the hill. The Italian Government has now appointed a Board of Commissioners to conduct the entire scheme of operations; Signor Rosa is the executive manager, and they have undertaken to excavate the whole of the Palatine Hill, with the slopes round it, as far as the Forum Romanum and the Arch of Janus on the north-west, the Via Sacra and Clivus Sacer on the north-east, the Arch of Constantine and the Via di San Gregorio on the south-east, and the Circus Maximus on the south-west. The Italian Parliament has voted £12,000 for this great work, which will be inclosed by a wall, as at Pompeii.

Referring to our Plan of the Palatine, which has been drawn from one published by Signor Rosa about three years ago, we shall endeavour to give our readers a correct general idea of the localities of historical monuments and places of interest there. Those who have visited Rome, or who have merely looked at a plan of the existing city and its suburbs, are well aware that the Palatine Hill is situated beyond the Capitol, outside of the inhabited streets, and to the right hand, just past the Forum Romanum, on the way to the Colosseum. The shape of the hill is an irregular quadrangle, about one mile and a furlong in its entire circumference. It is 40 ft. to 60 ft. high, and its upper surface, though broken and uneven, and now composed mostly of rubbish from the demolition of ancient buildings, was in general, probably, a level space, resembling the top of a cliff. The rock of which it consists is a granular tufa, the mixed product of volcanic action and of the drift from the floods of the Tiber; it is of a dark-grey colour, with little particles of white. But this is overlaid in many parts with a quantity of building debris, stone, brick, travertine, and marble, mingled with sand and vegetable mould. The Palatine has four straight sides of unequal length; the north-west, towards the modern city between the Capitol and the Tiber; the north-east, fronting the Campo Vaccino and Via Sacra, which is the road through the broad open valley from the Forum to the Colosseum; the south-east, along the Via di San Gregorio from the Arch of Constantine, which stands close by the Colosseum, skirting the base of the Cælian Hill; and the south-west side, which extends along the Circus Maximus, and which confronts the Aventine Hill. Readers looking at our Plan will observe that the top of the Plan corresponds with the south-east, the bottom therefore with the north-west, the left hand with the north-east, and the right-hand side with the south-west. The top, however, does not go quite so far as the Via di San Gregorio, but includes the greater portion of the Velia in that direction, with the ground formerly consecrated to Apollo, and covered by a hallowed grove, where the Church of St. Bonaventura now stands; the gardens of the Villa Mills, now belonging to a convent of nuns; and the site of a splendid palace erected for the Emperor Augustus towards the close of his reign.

The view of the Palatine, from the Aventine, which appears in the Engraving on page 72, was sketched by our own Artist on the spot. It shows the remains of substructures belonging to a range of magnificent buildings, commonly named "The Palace of the Cæsars," which figures conspicuously in our Plan. The propriety, indeed, of this name as a distinctive appellation seems more than doubtful. The grand palace in question was constructed by the Emperor Domitian, who is reckoned the last of the *Twelve Cæsars*. Though all the subsequent Emperors were called Cæsars, each of those who preceded him, after Tiberius—namely, Caligula, Claudius, Nero, Galba, Otho, Vitellius, Vespasian, and Titus, dwelt in the buildings on the north-east side of the Palatine, which bear in our Plan the designation "Palace of the Emperors." But we must leave, for the present, those vast structures of Imperial pomp and pride, to examine the traces of the earliest traditions associated with the Palatine Hill. It was from the Aventine Hill, perhaps near the spot where our Artist stood to make his sketch, that Romulus, the mythical founder of Rome, is said to have hurled his spear, which fell upon the Palatine, and there, sticking in the earth, miraculously took root and grew up as a living tree, for a sign that he should there plant his mighty future nation.

The reader must look again at our Plan, and he will find at the bottom of it, near the middle, the "traditional site of the fig-tree." Here was the Lupercal; here were the two infant brothers, Romulus and Remus, wafted ashore in their basket, when exposed to death by order of their cruel grand-uncle, Amulius, King of Alba. The Tiber, which still rolls its turbid yellow waves along, 300 yards away to the right, then flowed up a creek, or lagoon, over the Velabrum and Forum Boarium, washing all this north-west side of the Palatine. This quarter was called by the Romans *Germalus*, from the Germani or twin brothers here so miraculously preserved. The site of the cottage of the shepherd Faustulus, in which the babes were nursed by Lupa, was pointed out; every Roman believed the story. Not less authentic was that of the manner in which Romulus, when he became the captain of a warlike band, drew the plan of his city, in the year 753 before Christ. He yoked a bull and a cow together, and drove them from the spot afterwards called the Forum Boarium, marked by the brazen image of a bull, all round the base of this portion of the hill. The track which he ploughed, and which he made the line of his wall inclosing the city, is marked by a strong black-dotted line in our Plan. It is precisely described by Tacitus, in the 12th Book of his *Annals*, as passing by the Temple of Hercules, the Altar of Consus, the Curia Veteres, the Chapel of the Lares, and so round to the Forum Romanum. But on the eastern side of this inclosure, where the Palatine Hill is divided by a ravine or hollow called the *Intermontium*, the course of the wall built by Romulus could not be straight. It there followed the winding recesses of the hill; and where Romulus made the first gate of his fortified city, the Porta Mugonia, the ground was very much broken, with a steep descent into the Velia and the valley of the Via Sacra. There was a hilly path, called the *Clivus Victoriae*, along the north-east side of the Palatine, afterwards covered by the Palace of the Emperors. At the bottom of this ascent, when the Romans

and the Sabines were joined in one political community, was made a second gate to the Roman city, which the Sabines called Porta Romana. The Sabines, it will be remembered, had previously held the Capitoline Hill, while the Romans held the Palatine, till their conflicts were ended by an agreement that Tatius, the Sabine King, should divide the common rule with Romulus, aided by a mixed Senate of the two nations.

The dwellings of that early age were probably mere huts of earth, wood and straw; but the walls of defence, composed of huge roughly-squared blocks of stone, were very substantial. One of our Illustrations shows a part of the reputed Wall of Romulus, near the Porta Mugonia. Below this gate was the temple of Jupiter Stator. We are told, in the first book of Livy, that when, in the decisive battle with the Sabines, the Romans were driven as far as this spot, Romulus here prayed to Jupiter, the patron of the city he had founded on the Palatine, and implored him to stay the flight of the Romans. This prayer was granted; the Romans turned and fought valiantly, and won the battle, for which benefit the shrine of "Jupiter the Stayer" was erected and gratefully revered. Some other interesting traditions of Rome under the early Kings are connected with the same part, between the Porta Mugonia and the Velia. Here was the house of Tarquinius Priscus, the rich Etruscan nobleman, who came to reside at Rome, with his ambitious wife Tanaquil, in the reign of Ancus Martius, and who contrived to get himself made King. It was he who constructed the Circus Maximus and the Cloaca Maxima, and perhaps the completion or rectification of the city wall, known as Roma Quadrata, may have been a work of his time. His successor, King Servius Tullius, built a much more extensive rampart, which comprised all the seven hills, but the Palatine remained the Arx or Citadel of Rome. The chief temple of Jupiter was erected on the Capitol, so designated from the finding there of an unknown human head buried in the ground, with its flesh and skin untouched by decay. But on the Palatine there were, beside the Temple of Jupiter Stator, those of Jupiter Propugnator and Jupiter Victor, which may be found in our Plan.

The sites of more than one private or public edifice, of great historical interest, belonging to the last age of the Republic, a century, more or less, before the birth of Christ, are identified with tolerable certainty. Among these are the houses of Cicero and his enemy Clodius—Cicero's house was burnt down by the ruffians whom Clodius hired for his revenge—the last mansion of Julius Cæsar, and the one purchased from Hortensius by Augustus Cæsar, in which the first of the Emperors lived forty years. The Imperial palaces, however, in course of time, covered nearly the whole summit and slopes of the hill. We shall give one or two more Illustrations of this subject.

## THE ECLIPSE EXPEDITION IN INDIA.

The eclipse of the sun, on Dec. 12, was a total eclipse as seen from part of Southern India and the north of Ceylon, which was fully explained in this Journal by Mr. R. A. Proctor, with the aid of a series of illustrative diagrams. We have spoken of the scientific expedition, consisting of Mr. Norman Lockyer and nine other gentlemen, which was sent out there from England at the expense of our Government to observe the eclipse. Mr. Norman Lockyer, the director of the party, is well known both as a practical astronomer and as the author of some valuable books and essays, learned discussions and popular descriptions, relating to the subjects of that sublime science; but he is especially distinguished for his successful investigations of the solar orb by means of the spectroscopic. The treasurer of the expedition is Dr. Thomas Thomson, an Indian botanist and member of the Council of the Royal Society. The artist is Mr. Henry Holiday; the photographer, Mr. Henry Davis. The other gentlemen who, under Mr. Lockyer's guidance, have had to observe the phenomena of the eclipse at various stations in Ceylon and Southern India are—Captain J. P. McLearn, R.N. (son of Sir T. McLearn, long Astronomer Royal at the Cape), Captain G. L. Tupman, R.M.A., Mr. H. N. Moseley, Mr. R. J. Friswell, Mr. Ferguson, Mr. W. J. Lewis, and the Rev. R. Abbey, an Italian observer of note. Professor Respighi joined the expedition at Suez, and the French savant, Janssen, was offered a passage, but went out under the auspices of the French Government. Mr. Lockyer had arranged that observations should be made with instruments of the same nature precisely in Ceylon, India, Java, and Australia, so that the results might be strictly compared.

The party of English observers had a safe and speedy voyage, in the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamer *Mirzapore*, from Southampton, by the Mediterranean and Suez Canal, to Galle, in Ceylon, leaving England Oct. 26, and arriving at Galle on Nov. 10. They were then divided into several detachments for observations at different places. These stations were, in Ceylon, Jaffna, at the northern extremity of the island, and Trincomalee, on the east coast. In India, one of the stations was at Bekul, or Baikul, in South Canara, on the western or Malabar coast, in latitude 12 deg. 30 min. N., longitude nearly 75 deg. E., half way between Cannanore and Mangalore. A straight line drawn from this place in a south-easterly direction to Jaffnapatam, the northern promontory of Ceylon, will pass through two places in Southern India, the one called Manantoddy, on the flanks of the Western Ghats, or Wynad mountain-ranges, above Cannanore; and the other, called Poodocottah, in the eastern plain south of Trichinopoly, not very far from the shore of Palk Strait, which separates the Indian continent from the island of Ceylon. These two places, Manantoddy and Poodocottah, in addition to Bekul, were appointed by Mr. Lockyer for the observations to be made by his party on the mainland of India. The central part of the region of eclipse was occupied by the Indian Government party of observers—namely, Colonel Tennant, R.E., and Captain Herschel, R.E., on Dodabetta, the highest peak of the Neilgherry hills; and by Mr. Pogson, at Avenashy, on the plain below. M. Janssen, the eminent astronomer sent out by the French Government, was also observing on the Neilgherries. Of all these parties, eight in number, one only, that on the Wynad hills, was unsuccessful in seeing the eclipse. This station was 3000 ft. above the sea-level; and while every one must feel keenly for the disappointment of the observers there, when they saw the dense mist obscuring the sun, it is satisfactory to know that the successful observations of the seven other parties of observers will certainly enable the students of the sun to add much to that which was learned from the eclipse of 1870.

The photographs which we have received come from Bekul, the most northerly of the three stations on the continent of India. They were taken by Mr. Webster, the Collector of Mangalore. One represents the place of observation selected, on the highest part of the fort of Bekul, in a most commanding position. Bekul is an old fort once belonging to Tippoo Sahib, of Mysore, but probably of older date, close to the sea and quite clear to the east. Mr. Lockyer and Captain Maclear observed at this place, while Mr. Davis took photographs of the sun and of the eclipse a few hundred yards away. Our Illustration shows the instruments exactly as they were placed on the day

of observation, and the two observers at their posts—Mr. Lockyer seated a little to the left, with a peon holding an umbrella to screen him from the hot sun; Captain Maclear, standing on one of the packing-cases, observing the sun through a spectroscopic. Almost in the centre of the view is seated Mr. Pringle, of the Madras Public Works Department, to whose active help the expedition is much indebted; while his assistant, Mr. Fernandez, also an active and able helper, stands on the left.

The other Engraving shows the bungalow or house in which the Eclipse party resided for a week. It represents most faithfully the appearance of an Indian bungalow on the coast of Canara. The temperature was not far from 90 deg. in the hottest part of the day. Six or eight tents, sent from Cannanore by General Selby, gave them shelter for the night. The trees, so delicately copied by the midday sun, with quite a still air, are all banyan-trees, under whose shade everyone could remain out of doors without fear of sunstroke.

## ANTIQUITIES OF INDIA.

INSCRIBED ROCK.

In our account last week of the ancient Hindoo Temple of Somnath, the gates of which were carried away to Ghizni by a Mohammedan Afghan conqueror in the eleventh century, we quoted a short descriptive and historical treatise, by Mr. James Burgess, of Bombay, a member of the Royal Asiatic Society, upon the remains of Indian antiquity in the district of Kathiawad. We may soon have occasion to refer to another brief account, written also by him, of the remarkable temples at Satrunjaya, near Palitana, the famous place of Jain pilgrimage, which he visited and minutely examined in 1868. Two costly and superb artistic publications, each consisting of an album of forty or fifty large photographs, by Mr. D. H. Sykes, of Bombay, were accompanied by very interesting and instructive comments, learned historical and mythological studies, and reports of personal observations, from the pen of Mr. Burgess. A third album of photographic views, with a similar accompaniment by the same author, represents the Rock Temples of Elephanta, and the interpretation of their marvellous sculptures. He has likewise explored the antiquities of Gujerat; and the criticisms of contemporary Indian journalists, in Calcutta as well as in Bombay, bear testimony to the value of his researches, which seem to have been diligently and accurately performed, and their results to have been used with scholarly judgment. "Mr. Burgess," says one Bombay editor, "is perfectly at home among the ancient temples and mosques of this country, and knows how to construct a splendid fane from a column or two or a pile of stones as easily as Cuvier or Owen could recognise some antique animal from a shin-bone; he not only sees all that is, but all that was." We observe that Mr. Burgess has now undertaken the editorship of a monthly magazine, the *Indian Antiquary*, published at Bombay, for the contributions of inquirers and explorers in the "archæology, history, literature, languages, philosophy, religion, and folk-lore" of the Oriental nations. This periodical is likely to render good service to an important department of knowledge, and we heartily wish it success.

Meantime, we have to thank Mr. Burgess for sending us the illustration we have engraved, from one of the photographs of another series by Mr. Sykes, of Bombay. It is one of a series forming the album on the antiquities of his province which the Rajah of Junagadh presented to his Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh on his late visit to Bombay.

Our Engraving shows one of the rudest yet most remarkable antiquities in Western India—a rock inscribed with the edicts of the Emperor Ashoka, near Junagadh, in Kathiawad. Similar inscriptions have been found, as is well known, at various points between the Indus and the shores of the Bay of Bengal. Their interpretation, which was achieved chiefly by Mr. James Prinsep, between 1830 and 1840, has, besides its vast literary importance, a permanent historical interest, from having been the means of determining the fact that Buddhism did not become a prevalent religion, much less the State religion, till Ashoka's time, in the middle of the third century B.C. This discovery also put an end to the theories of European and native antiquaries which assigned an altogether fabulous age to the rock-cut temples of India; for, as all the older temples belong to the Buddhist faith, their construction must have been subsequent to that of the oldest in existence, the "Milkmaid's Cave," in Behar, which was excavated by Dasaratha, the grandson of Ashoka, about the year 200 B.C.

The Junagadh Rock is a rounded conical stone, 20 ft. high and 23 yards in circumference. It bears the edicts of Ashoka and Rudra Dama. Of the fourteen paragraphs, tablets, or edicts of Ashoka, who always styles himself "Rajah Priyadarsi," the first opens thus:—"This is the edict of the Rajah Priyadarsi, the beloved of the gods:—The putting to death of animals is to be entirely discontinued, and no convivial meeting is to be held, for the beloved of the gods, Rajah Priyadarsi, remarks many faults in such assemblies." In the following tablets he orders (2) that supplies of vegetable food be provided for all; (3) that expiations be made every fifth year for enforcing duty to parents, priests, &c.; (4) he proclaims the *dharma*, or new religious duty, as made known by beat of drum; (5) that ministers of morality are established; (6) that informers on morals are appointed, to whom the King promises audience at all times; (7) that the new officials are not to molest ascetics; (8) that he himself leaves off hunting; (9) he gives up all festivals, except *dharma*; (10) he resigns all ambition, except the observance of moral duty; and (11) he praises *dharma*, or religious virtue and obedience; but (12) declares peace as more precious than beneficence, and proclaims that "A man must honour his own faith, without blaming that of another, so that but little that is wrong will occur;" adding, "there are even circumstances under which the faith of others should be honoured; and in acting thus, according to circumstances, a man increases his own faith and injures that of others."

Unfortunately, the repairs of the road that leads to Girnar have broken off a large piece from the base of the stone, and so damaged the remainder of this and the thirteenth edict as almost to prevent translation. This is the more to be regretted because, while the second edict had mentioned "Antiochos, the Yona" (or Greek) "Raja," the thirteenth edict says, "And the Yona King, besides, by whom the *chattaro* (four) Kings, Turamayo (Ptolemaios), Gougakena (Antigonos), Maga (Maga, of Cyrene), and Alikasunari (Alexander II., of Epeiros) (have been induced to permit that) both here and in foreign countries everywhere (the people) follow the doctrine of the religion of Devanam Priya, wheresoever it reacheth." The historical fact that these Greek Kings were all reigning about 258 B.C. fixes the important epoch alluded to.

The other inscriptions record the repair of a neighbouring bridge, first, in the time of Rudra Dama, about A.D. 170, and again in the reign of Skandagupta, in the middle of the fifth century.

The Sheffield police have discovered a manufactory of counterfeit coin, with materials for electro-plating.



MR. STREET'S DESIGN FOR THE NEW LAW COURTS.

## THE NEW LAW COURTS.

The plans and drawings for the new Law Courts, prepared by Mr. G. E. Street, as approved by the Office of Works, have been exhibited in the temporary building which has been erected on "the Carey-street site" to serve as the architect's office. The number of drawings made under the direction of Mr. Street is more than 200, and of these 137, including plans and sections and small and enlarged representations of various architectural details—such as windows, columns, and cornices—have been shown to visitors. The finished working drawings for the whole of the building are now completed, the concrete foundation is nearly finished, and in a month or two more it is anticipated that the work of erection will be commenced. The owners and occupiers of the houses and other premises in St. Clement Danes, whose property has been obtained by compulsory purchase for the enlarged site of the new Law Courts, have commenced giving up possession of their several tenements, preparatory to the work of demolition. The St. Clement Danes Vestry, who have received £10,000 for their premises, including the old burial-ground and the almshouses adjoining, give up possession of the property. The occupiers of the four houses in St. Clement's-lane, leading to the Inn, have also received notices, as well as the old matrons who occupy the six almshouses belonging to the vestry. The buildings will at once be taken down, but the bodies in the old churchyard will first be removed, under the faculty granted by the Bishop of London. The St. Clement Danes Vestry intend to make a comfortable provision for the inmates of the almshouses who will be turned out of their premises for the building of the new Law Courts.

The designs of Mr. Street are in the style of the Gothic of the end of the thirteenth century, treated so far freely as to admit of all such modifications as are needful to suit the requirements of so vast a building. The ground occupied by the building and its internal courtyards is a space of 484 ft. east and west by 470 ft. north and south. This space is sufficient to afford one grand internal quadrangle, or courtyard, measuring 100 ft. in width by about 250 ft. in length, while the neighbouring buildings are separated by a width of at least 60 ft. from the new building on the sides of the Strand, Bell-yard, and Carey-street, and by a much larger and irregular space on the side of Clement's Inn.

The building is planned to contain two distinct sets of apartments. There are, first of all, eighteen courts of justice, to each of which is attached its rooms for the judge, the jury, the witnesses, the barristers and attorneys, and accommodation for spectators. These courts are all grouped round a central hall, which is, in fact, the meeting-place where all who have general business in the courts will rendezvous, and from which they will be draughted to the several courts for their particular business. This hall is 48 ft. wide and 230 ft. long, and is about 80 ft. in height to the centre of the stone vault with which it is covered. It is lighted by sixteen large windows at the sides, and two at the ends. An area 28 ft. wide separates the central hall from the courts, and smaller courtyards are introduced at regular intervals between the courts, so as to provide light and air for all the corridors and rooms of every kind connected with the courts. The leading principle of Mr. Street's design appears to be the separation, as far as possible, of the various classes who use the courts. Thus, the judges have a continuous corridor all round the building, opening on one side into the courts and on the other side into their rooms. Secondary staircases lead from the attorneys' corridor to the judges' rooms without opening into their corridor, so that the latter is really sacred to their use. In the same way, the solicitors and barristers have a continuous corridor absolutely shut off from the general public, witnesses, and others. These will enter all the courts on one side, the lawyers on the opposite side. So, again, each court has a separate staircase for the jury, leading from their room to their box, and on again to a gallery above it reserved for their use.

Complicated as the use of such a building may at first sight appear, it is of the first importance that it should not really be so. Hence Mr. Street has arranged all the rooms for each court in the same relative position, so that anyone who knows his way to and about one court will equally well know his way about all of them.

Spacious bar-rooms are provided, on the north side of the building, for the convenience of the Lincoln's Inn barristers, and on the south side for those of the Temple. These bar-rooms are on the same level as the courts—that is, on the ground level when approached from Carey-street, and on the first floor when reached from the south or Strand side, there being a fall of some 17 ft. from north to the south.

The courts and rooms round them form the most important part of the building in every sense. Besides these, there are, moreover, many legal officers provided for in the building, such as the taxing masters, the registrars in chancery, and the accountant-general, record and writ offices, common-law masters' offices, vice-chancellors' chambers, &c.; and the greater part of these are provided for in a large wing on the east side of the great quadrangle. The Judges will have four entrances to the building; the Bar, two; and the business public a great number.

It is proposed so to arrange the ground as not to allow traffic through Bell-yard, or on the west of the building, or through the great quadrangle; and as Mr. Street has arranged by far the greater number of business-rooms facing these streets and courts, it follows that all the offices will enjoy perfect quiet, an advantage which is rare. Fortunately, the larger portion of the concourse to the building will be that of foot passengers, so that this arrangement can be made without inconvenience.

As regards light, there is not much to be desired. Bell-yard will be of an average width of 70 ft., on the east; the quadrangle is 100 ft. wide, and the open space on the west side is much greater. All the windows are large and wide. They have generally square-headed openings, with arches of construction over them. All the floors are to be fireproof, and some new plans have been devised for preventing the occurrence and spread of fire. No corridors are artificially lighted; and the windows are made to suit the rooms—not the rooms the windows, as is too often the case in public buildings.

It is proposed to build the main portion of the building of stone; but to use red brick, with stone, for the great quadrangle and the eastern wing, facing Bell-yard. The excavations and concrete foundations for the building, already in great part complete, have been executed by Messrs. Dove, of Islington, whose contract is £35,000. A vast quantity of valuable sand and gravel has been found, and the former is reserved for use in the superstructure, while the latter has been used, with beaten bricks, for the concrete. For the whole of this blue lias lime, ground on the site, has been used, and all the concrete has been mixed by steam-engines.

Our two-page Engraving shows the proposed buildings, according to Mr. Street's design, as they will appear from the Strand, near the publishing office of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, the Church of St. Clement Danes being supposed to have been removed.

## MUSIC.

At this week's Monday Popular Concert Mlle. Carreno appeared for the first time at these performances. The lady pianist has gained much celebrity during several past seasons, and especially at the recent promenade concerts given by M. Rivière in Covent-Garden Theatre. Mlle. Carreno has also published various pianoforte compositions of considerable merit, as previously recorded in our reviewing columns. The works in which the pianist was heard on Monday were Mozart's quartet in G minor, for pianoforte and stringed instruments, and Beethoven's solo sonata in E flat (op. 27), the companion to that known as the "Moonlight" sonata—each being entitled by the composer "Sonata quasi Fantasia." Mozart's quartet belongs to the year 1785, and stands in the composer's own catalogue under the date of July. The same year produced some other important pianoforte works, including the concertos in D minor and C major—the second quartet (for pianoforte and stringed instruments), in E flat, having followed in the next year. If not the earliest, these are the most important examples that had at that time appeared of such instrumental combinations. Beethoven's sonata answers more appropriately to its qualified title than the companion work, and is characterised by an impulse and brilliancy strongly contrasting with the romantic idealism and impassioned melancholy of the other, the supposed despairing love-song of its composer. In her performance of the pianoforte part of Mozart's work Mlle. Carreno displayed some excellent qualities—a firm and sure finger, a crisp and decided touch, alternate power and delicacy, with clearness and decision in rhythmical phrasing. The violin, viola, and violoncello parts were admirably rendered by Madame Norman-Neruda, Herr Straus, and Signor Piatti. In her solo performance Mlle. Carreno indulged somewhat too freely in "tempo rubato" and excessive manual force. The closing impulsive "allegro vivace" was given with more just appreciation of its character than the preceding "adagio," which was somewhat over-strained in the frequent use of rallentando. The anxiety of a first appearance may have led to occasional exaggeration on the part of the player, who is unquestionably an artist of high merit. Mlle. Carreno met with an enthusiastic reception, and in answer to two recalls after the sonata she played a transcription of the Turkish march, from Beethoven's music to the "Ruins of Athens." One of the many favourite pieces of the Monday Popular Concert programmes is the serenade of Beethoven, a comparatively early work (op. 8, first published in 1797), in which three instruments—violin, viola, and violoncello—produce almost the fulness and variety of a quartet. The exquisite grace and melody and the contrast of character in the series of movements of which the work consists again charmed the audience on Monday, when the Polonaise had to be repeated. It is needless to say that the serenade was played to perfection—the executants having been those mentioned above in association with the same instruments. These artists, with the addition of Mr. L. Ries as second violin, gave Haydn's quartet in C (No. 3 of op. 33) at the conclusion of the concert. Miss Fennell was the vocalist, and her very expressive singing of "Lascia ch' io pianga" (from Handel's "Rinaldo") and Schubert's "Young Nun" gained her great and deserved applause. Sir J. Benedict conducted. As previously mentioned, Madame Schumann is to appear on Feb. 5, and Herr Joachim a fortnight later. The former artist is announced to give two recitals of pianoforte music on Thursday afternoons, Feb. 22 and 29.

The fourth of Mr. Ridley Prentice's Monthly Popular Concerts at Brixton took place on Tuesday evening, when the programme commenced with Mr. Silas's clever quintet, for pianoforte, concertina, and stringed instruments, in D major, and terminated with Schumann's pianoforte quintet in E flat. The selection likewise included Beethoven's solo sonata, "Les Adieux," and Chopin's polonaise for pianoforte and violoncello; the pianist in each case having been Mr. Prentice, of whose skill and taste we have heretofore spoken favourably. Mr. Weist Hill was the leading violinist, his coadjutors having been Messrs. R. Blagrove, Burnett, and Pettit. Mr. R. Hilton was the vocalist.

At the conclusion of the rehearsal of the Crystal Palace Choir, last week, at Exeter Hall, Mr. G. Grove, secretary of the Crystal Palace, presented Mr. Manns, on behalf of the choir, with a testimonial consisting of a handsome silver tea and coffee service.

The King of the Belgians, who was present at the first performance of the opera of "Hamlet" at Brussels, recently, has raised the composer, M. Ambroise Thomas, to the dignity of Officer in the Order of Leopold.

"Aida," an opera in four acts, by Verdi, written to the order of the Khedive, was performed for the first time, at Cairo, on the 25th ult. The subject relates to the life of ancient Egypt. The *mise en scène* is reported to have been splendid and the success great.

The annual series of the Saturday Popular Concerts—to consist of seven performances—will commence next week.

The dates of this year's concerts of the Philharmonic Society are—Wednesday, March 20; and Mondays, April 15 and 29, May 13 and 27, June 10 and 24, and July 8.

## ENTERTAINMENTS.

## GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION.

Every true lover of the drama must welcome back to the stage the veteran Planché. His new venture, "King Christmas, a Fancy-full Morality," is in every way worthy of his talents, and Mrs. German Reed and company do credit to his invention. It is likely to be very successful. That lady, as the genius of the drawing-room, opens the ball. She is at home for the holidays, and raises three spirits, intended evidently to raise the spirits of the audience and awaken the requisite sense of festivity. Their names are Good Humour, Good Fun, and Good Cheer, represented by Mr. Corney Grain, Mr. Arthur Cecil, and Mr. Alfred Reed. A pudding is made, accompanied with music from Macbeth. But the joy is broken in upon by the sudden appearance of Care, with a load on his shoulders. The monarch of the season, however, forbids all sadness. Old Year and New Year succeed. The latter fails to give a programme of the future. Resort is therefore had to a medium (Miss Fanny Holland), and the spirit of Francis Moore is summoned, who foretells that many letters will be delivered on Feb. 14, and other such difficult prognostications. Private theatricals are now introduced; and a new drama, "Twelfth Night, Ages Ago," gives opportunity for Mr. C. Grain to personate Old England, and Master Alfred Burrington Young England. The like license is also accorded to Mr. A. Cecil as the Lord of Misrule and to Mrs. G. Reed as Dame Fortune. The twelfth cake is cut up and a bean is found in it, which is presented to Young England, thereupon crowned King of the Bean. Mrs. Reed's own acting and singing are especially efficient. She is most ably corroborated by her troupe of comedians, all of whom are excellent members of the best histrionic school, and elicit by their care and talent the admiration of intelligent audiences.

## THE CHRISTY MINSTRELS.

Messrs. Moore and Burgess have this year come out in great strength, and, to show themselves to the best advantage, have decorated their hall, and display from every point in the room the banners and streamers which add to its gorgeous appearance. Ballads old and new form, as usual, parts of their repertoire, and are heard with delight. Among the latter is a ballad sung by Mr. Horace Norman, "Bring your chair up nearer, father;" and another by Mr. Vernon Reed, "When the birds are gone to rest." Mr. E. Bruce gave sentiment and pathos to a new song composed by Herr Meyer Lutz, "All, like faded flowers, are gone." Late in the evening the grotesque resumes its wonted empire. The Two-headed Nightingale appears, and, in the midst of a grave lecture, separates into two parts and walks off in opposite directions. And thus, in this entertainment, the grave and the gay hold alternate sway, and secure the popularity that it merits.

The annual benefit of Mr. Burgess is appointed to take place on Tuesday evening next, upon which occasion the Christy Minstrels will present a new musical programme.

## AGRICULTURAL HALL.

Messrs. Sanger appear to be unweariable in their efforts to please the public. They have now added to their exhibition that of "a stag hunt," with a pack of fifty hounds, intended to bring back to the mind recollections of Old Epping. About forty riders pursue the stately animal, but it escapes; and its effigy is carried round the hall. All this is very cleverly managed. A steeplechase follows and occasions great excitement. "The War in China" is still enacted, and, indeed, increases in attraction.

## PERSONAL STATISTICS.

The oldest member of Her Majesty's Privy Council is Lord St. Leonards, aged 90; the youngest, Prince Arthur, aged 21.

The oldest Duke is the Duke of Leinster, aged 80; the youngest, the Duke of Norfolk, aged 24. The oldest Marquis is the Marquis of Tweeddale, aged 84; the youngest, the Marquis of Ely, aged 22. The oldest Earl is the Earl of Leven and Melville, aged 85; the youngest, the Earl of Carnwath, aged 13. The oldest Viscount is Viscount Molesworth, aged 85; the youngest, Viscount Clifden, aged 8. The oldest Baron is Lord St. Leonards, aged 90; the youngest, Lord Kenyon, aged 7.

The oldest member of the House of Commons is Mr. William Hodgson Barrow, M.P. for South Notts, aged 87; the youngest, Lord Henry Somerset, M.P. for Monmouthshire, aged 22.

The oldest Judge in England is the Right Hon. Sir Fitzroy Kelly, Lord Chief Baron of the Court of Exchequer, aged 75; the youngest, Sir Henry Hannen, Queen's Bench, aged 51. The oldest Judge in Ireland is the Right Hon. David R. Pigot, Chief Baron of the Court of Exchequer, aged 71; the youngest, the Right Hon. Michael Morris, Common Pleas, aged 41. The oldest Scotch Lord of Session is Hercules J. Robertson, Lord Benholme, aged 75; the youngest, Lord Gifford, aged 51.

The oldest Prelate of the Church of England is the Bishop of St. David's (Dr. Connop Thirlwall), aged 74; the youngest, Dr. Edward Parry, suffragan Bishop of Dover, aged 41. The oldest Bishop of the Irish Church is Dr. Robert Daly, Bishop of Cashel, aged 88; the youngest, Dr. William Alexander, Bishop of Derry, aged 47. The oldest Bishop of the Colonial and Missionary Church is the Right Rev. Aubrey G. Spencer, Bishop of Jamaica, aged 76; the youngest, the Rev. Alfred Willis, Bishop designate of Honolulu, aged 35. The oldest Bishop of the Scotch Episcopal Church is the Right Rev. Charles H. Terrot, Bishop of Edinburgh, aged 81; the youngest, the Right Rev. Alexander P. Forbes, Bishop of Brechin, aged 54. The oldest of the retired Bishops are the Right Rev. Thomas V. Short, late Bishop of St. Asaph, and the Right Rev. Charles R. Sumner, late Bishop of Winchester, each aged 81; the youngest, the Right Rev. Henry L. Jenner, late Bishop of Dunedin, aged 51.

The oldest Baronet is Sir Thomas Beckett, aged 92; the youngest, Sir Arthur Victor Rumbold, aged 2.

The oldest Knights are Generals Sir John Bell, G.C.B., and Sir George Rose, F.R.S., each aged 89; the youngest, Sir Charles Henry Firth, aged 35.

The oldest Recorder in England is Thomas Batty Addison, Recorder of Preston, aged 84.

Who's Who in 1872.

The Kew Instructional Institute was opened, on Thursday week, by the Duke of Cambridge.

The Christmas examination of candidates for admission to the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich has been held.

Colonel Akroyd, M.P. for Halifax, has sent £200 to the Selby Abbey Church Restoration Fund, as a thank offering for the Prince of Wales's recovery.

Dean Stanley, who is on a visit to the west of Scotland, has delivered at Glasgow two lectures on "The Early Christians" to large audiences.

The new building completed in South Clerk-street as the local habitation of the Edinburgh Literary Institute was last week opened with a full-dress conversazione, at which the Lord Justice Clerk delivered an address.

The roof of a national school in Salford gave way on Monday, and about forty of the children were buried in the débris. Miss Dickson, the mistress, and twelve of the children were severely injured.

The Liverpool School Board, on Monday, resolved that the board proceed at once to make provision by the erection of schools for 6000 children in the districts which most urgently need increased accommodation.

The magistrates of Kent have determined to erect a new lunatic asylum, capable of accommodating 1000 inmates. The county already possesses an asylum at Barming-heath, and there are upwards of 1250 patients located there.

Mr. Armstead, one of the members for Dundee, has presented £5000 to be expended in providing two club-houses for working men. Several gentlemen are to be appointed trustees, but it is intended to leave the working men who become members to make the arrangements of the institutions.

Mr. Charles Hart, a young gentleman between seventeen and eighteen years of age, living in Coventry, being on a visit with his brother at a friend's in Somersetshire, last week, the two young men made an excursion to the Cheddar Cliffs. While on the top of the cliffs, the ground being slippery, Mr. Hart's foot slipped, he fell over the cliff, and was killed almost instantaneously.

The annual dinner of the Shropshire Chamber of Agriculture was held at Shrewsbury, on Tuesday, under the presidency of Earl Brownlow. At a meeting of the Warwickshire Agricultural Society, last Saturday, it was determined to hold this year's show at Warwick, in September. At a meeting of the Manchester and Liverpool Agricultural Society, held at Warrington, it was agreed to hold this year's show at Bolton, in the second week of September.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

THE DUC DE PERSIGNY.

Jean Gilbert Victor Fialin, Duc de Persigny, the favourite Minister and friend of the Emperor Napoleon, died, at Nice, on the 12th inst. He was born Jan. 11, 1808, at St. Germain L'Espinasse, in the department of the Loire, the son, it is stated, of a French officer who was killed at Salamanca. In 1826 he entered the cavalry school of Saumur, and in 1828 was appointed to the 4th Regiment of Hussars. In early life a zealous Royalist, he adopted opposite views before the Revolution of 1830, in which he took an active part. Subsequently, adopting Bonapartist politics, he became the friend and partisan of Prince Louis Napoleon, then an exile, and had a share in the unsuccessful enterprises of Strasbourg and Boulogne. Captured on the latter occasion, he was sentenced to an imprisonment of four-and-twenty years. At this period he wrote his voluminous essay, "Sur L'Utilité des Pyramides d'Egypte." In 1848 he was made Aide-de-Camp to the President and Major-General of the National Guard of Paris. In 1849 he was returned to the Legislative Assembly, and in the same year went to Berlin as Ambassador. He was privy to the coup-d'état of 1851, and, on the formation of the Empire, succeeded M. Morny as Minister of the Interior. From 1855 to 1858 and from 1859 to 1860 he was accredited Ambassador to the Court at St. James's. In 1860 he again became Minister of the Interior; but, on account of his vigorous proceedings against the French press, was forced to retire in 1864, when he was created a Duke. The Duc de Persigny married, in 1852, Mdle. Moskowa, granddaughter of Marshal Ney.

SIR A. B. C. DIXIE, BART.

Sir Alexander Beaumont Churchill Dixie, tenth Baronet, of Bosworth House, in the county of Leicester, J.P. and D.L., died suddenly at The Hall, Market Bosworth, on the 8th inst. He was born, Dec. 24, 1819, the eldest son of Captain Sir Alexander Dixie, Bart., R.N., by Rosamond Mary, his first wife, daughter of the Rev. Joseph Dixie Churchill, Rector of Bickling, and was lineally descended from Sir Wolstan Dixie, Knight, a gallant Cavalier, created a Baronet at the Restoration, who married the heiress of Sir Henry Beaumont, Bart., of Gracedieu. He succeeded his father in 1857, and inherited a good estate, together with the patronage of three livings. He married, June 29,

1843, Maria Catherine, youngest daughter of the Rev. Charles Walters, Rector of Bramdean, and leaves one son, the present Sir Alexander Beaumont Churchill Dixie, eleventh Baronet, born Dec. 22, 1851, and seven daughters, of whom the three eldest are married, respectively, to the Rev. Benjamin Astley; to Charles Fetherston Dilke, Esq.; and to Charles Leigh Adderley, Esq.

HON. A. G. STUART.

The Hon. Andrew Godfrey Stuart, J.P. and D.L. of the county of Tyrone, died, on the 7th inst., at his residence, Blackrock, in the county of Dublin, aged eighty-one. He was the second son of Andrew Thomas, first Earl of Castle Stewart, by Sarah, his wife, daughter and coheir of the Right Hon. Godfrey Lill, Judge of the Court of Common Pleas in Ireland. He married, Jan. 10, 1814, Sophia Isabella, daughter of George Lennox Conyngham, Esq., of Springfield, and by her (who died in 1854) leaves a large family. Mr. A. G. Stuart devoted much time to genealogical pursuits, and was author of memoirs of his own very ancient family.

THE HON. LADY LOPES.

The Hon. Bertha Lady Lopes, wife of Sir Massey Lopes, third Baronet, of Maristow, in the county of Devon, died, on the 13th inst., at the family seat, near Plymouth. Her Ladyship was born Jan. 9, 1825, the only daughter of Sir John Yarde-Buller, Bart. (created Baron Churston in 1858), by Elizabeth, his first wife, daughter of Thomas Wilson Patten, Esq., of Bank Hall, in the county of Lancashire. Her marriage with Sir Massey Lopes took place May 11, 1854, and its issue consists of one son and two surviving daughters.

MISS RAE, OF ESKGROVE.

The death of Miss Rae of Eskgrove took place, at her house in Edinburgh, on the 11th inst. She was the last of that family, and was daughter of the late Sir David Rae, second Baronet, of St. Catherine's and Eskgrove, in the county of Midlothian, N.B., by his wife, Dame Helen Colt, daughter of Oliver Colt, Esq., of Auldham, Inveresk, and Gartsherrie, and the Hon. Mrs. Colt, daughter of Robert, seventh Lord Blantyre, and sister of the three succeeding Lords. Sir David, dying without male issue, was succeeded by his brother, the late Right Hon. Sir William Rae, M.P., a member of her Majesty's Privy Council, who was at different periods of his life Sheriff of Midlothian; thrice Lord Advocate of Scotland; and member for the Crail Burghs, Fife; for Harwich, for Portarlington, and for Buteshire. He also died without issue, leaving his estates to the lady lately deceased.

Mr. W. Done, organist of Worcester Cathedral, and Mr. G. Townsend Smith, organist of Hereford Cathedral, have been elected hon. members of the Royal Academy of Music.

Lord Dufferin presided, on Monday, at a meeting in Belfast for the promotion of the higher education of women. The meeting was largely attended, and resolutions in favour of its object were unanimously passed.

It was stated at the annual meeting of the Association for the Improvement of the Culture of Flax in Ireland that the falling off in the flax produce of the country during last year was 20,000 tons, and that but for the supply from Russia many of the manufacturing establishments must have been idle.

The Committee appointed by the Secretary for War to inquire into certain points respecting the employment and manufacture of gun-cotton have made a preliminary report, in which they feel no hesitation in recording their opinion that there is no reason why the War Department should relinquish the manufacture of compressed gun-cotton.

Mr. Vernon Harcourt has written to the *Times* another long letter with reference to our national expenditure, particularly on the Army and Navy. He contends that we ought not to be afraid of invasion, and says:—"The greatest maritime Power in the world could not produce the means for the embarkation of 50,000 men under months; no Power but England, and perhaps France, could probably do it under years of preparation."

The Dublin Diocesan Synod, on Monday, passed two resolutions on the subject of education. One was that a committee be appointed to select a plan for the maintenance of Scriptural education throughout the diocese. The other was a declaration that the demands of the Roman Catholic hierarchy as to education were opposed to the best interests of the people, and would ultimately be subversive of civil and religious liberty.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

TO PROBLEM COMPOSERS.—We have a number of chess problems on hand, of which no notice can be given, because the authors have neglected to attach their names to them. As we have repeatedly said, it is useless to send chess problems on one page and the authors' names on a detached page.

W. T. PIERCE.—No. 15 is marked for immediate insertion. No. 20 shall be re-examined.

J. S.—Please to observe the notice above to "Problem Composers," and also number your contributions.

W. H. T. Yekelama.—It would be very agreeable to us to find one of your compositions up to publication standard, considering the pains you take in sending them so far. But they are not on an ascending scale. The last received is as simple in solution as the first.

J. M. G. Derry.—The "Chess Player's Handbook" and "Chess Praxis" are both more advanced than the little book you have been studying. Apply to Messrs. Bell and Daldy, York-street, Covent-garden.

KEITH AND KATE.—Your proposed emendation of No. 1450 has been sent to the author.

H. C. M. Tadcaster.—With pleasure, if you will furnish us with a copy of the diagram. We have no means at hand to refer to the original.

J. E. FINCH.—Where are the problems which you wish to have re-examined? We find none with your name attached to them. See notice to "Problem Composers," above.

A. C. H. Banbury.—Are they as skillfully arranged as our last Tour? In that the geometrical figure is charmingly symmetrical, and the numerical summation, both vertically and horizontally, is perfectly harmonious.

T. A. HIND.—You have not yet achieved a *Magie Square*. Try again. There is nothing striking in the arithmetical results of either of your tours.

V. G.—Nos. 7 and 8 (amended) have been received. The others you speak of were found as defective in the second version as in the first. It is really trespassing unfairly on the time of the examiners to send them such carelessly constructed positions. In future, we trust you will not send more than two problems at a time, and will have them subjected to careful examination beforehand.

PROBLEM NO. 1451.—M. J. Pierce, the author of this Problem, requests us to state that the second solution is admitted of owing to his inadvertent omission of a Black Knight from Black's Q B square.

G. G. Chilchester.—1. Trace each move of the Knight in his Tour, from 1 to 2, from 2 to 3, up to 64, in direct lines, and you will obtain a figure more or less symmetrical, according to the cleverness with which the Tour is designed. This is called the geometrical solution. 2. In moving the Knight over the board to effect the tour number each square he touches; when you have completed the tour sum up the figures of each column—first vertically, then horizontally. Give the product of each column—but is, the numerical solution. The syllabic solution is found, of course, by discovering the initial syllable of the verse and picking up syllable by syllable, according to the Knight's moves, until you make out the whole lines.

F. H. BENNETT.—The former copy was, we fear, destroyed by the examiner. Perhaps you will be good enough to forward another, and it shall be reconsidered.

T. F. Bombay Saff Corps.—We are obliged by the trouble you have taken. Does it not strike you, however, as somewhat disrespectful to the illustrious personage to whom the Tour is dedicated, that the dedication should be a sham? There certainly is no such Rajah as the one named as composer of the problem.

R. S. EXXING.—No advice upon the subject is of much service. You must find out by experience what suits you best.

F. H. B. Matlock.—The copy we apprehend, has been destroyed. If you wish the composition to be re-examined, you will perhaps be good enough to send another diagram.

T. W. New York.—Just received. An answer shall be forwarded by the next mail.

THOMAS HAMPTON.—There is no time so favourable for joining the St. George's Chess Club as the beginning of the year. Both the gentlemen you name are members. Apply to Mr. Thomas Hampton, at the Club, 20, King-street, St. James's.

RED KNIGHT, Bognor.—The puzzle shall be re-examined shortly.

DELTA, Soughar.—The best shall appear immediately.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM NO. 1453 have been received from Kelt and Kate—T. A. Hind—M. D.—Hills—Duff—Joe—M. P.—Muberry—Hawk—Bliff—E. O. D.—R. D. T.—J. Sowden—Emile Fran—Lyons—Jox and Cox—Nauticus—E. Rockcliffe—A. Wood—Li Calsi—J. Sargent—Buffalo—Lex—Percy—Manfred and Man Friday—Willy—H. M. T.—J. Doune—Calthrop—Q. E. D.—Pip—Phantom—H. B. Brownlow—Comte d'Orfeno—T. W.—Cauterbury—Magnus—Elmy—Littlejohn—F. R.—1874—Larry—M. Milnes—S. va—Benjamin—Octopus—Livey—Ned—K. B. K.—Supernumerary—Egbert—Bereton—Dhru.

THE TRUE SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 1454 has been received from A. B. C. Ke-wick, P. W. B.—Omega—R. D. T.—Yanguard—P. C. R. Baxter, of Dundee—Hugh George Shand—Emile Fran, of Lyons—Horace Searhill—Keith and Kate—Bux and Cox—H. D. B.—Charley—M. M.—Felix—Peterkin—W. H.—Derevon—B. H. C.—F. R. S.—Big Ben—Somerton—T. W.—Cauterbury—Sigma—Hendham Hall—E. S. A.—Pousser—Grigsby—A. Z.—J. Sowden—W. Airey—Nauticus—John Wilson—H. H. Toovey—Burnside.

THE CORRECT SOLUTION OF THE KNIGHT'S TOUR NO. VII. has been received since the publication of former lists from A. K. B.—M. M. P.—Alpha and Theta—A. C. H., Banbury—E. O.—S. D. B. M.—Dunsdale—S. Hey—H. A. Wood—Trowbridge—Fairfax—Walter A. P.—Jorgan and Glenside—Harry and James—A. Lady of the Lake—Brian and Patrick—R. T. W.—Maud—Hermia and Helena—Geraldine—D. D.—D. G. L.

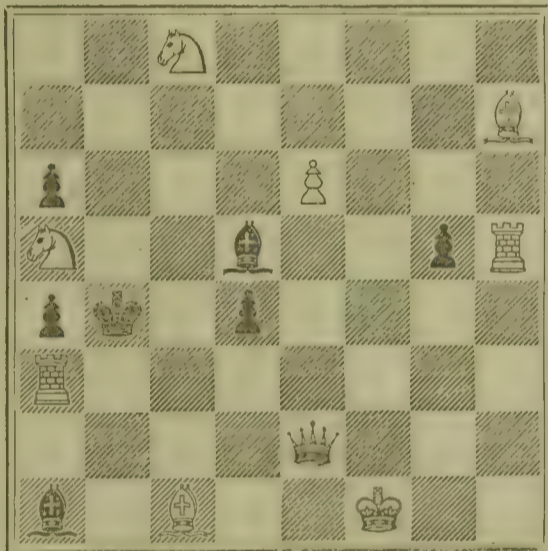
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 1455.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Kt from K 5th takes P	P to Kt 4th (best)	2. Kt to Q Kt 4th (ch) K takes Kt	3. R gives Mat.

PROBLEM NO. 1456.

By Mr. J. LIBERALI.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

CHESS IN SCOTLAND.

A tough Game between DELTA and Messrs. BIGGAN and CRICHTON. (Evans's Gambit.)

WHITE (The Allies).	BLACK (Delta).	WHITE (The Allies).	BLACK (Delta).
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	30. R to K 4th	R to K 4th
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	31. P takes P (ch)	R to R 3rd
3. B to Q B 4th	B to Q B 4th	32. Q to K 5th (ch)	R to Kt 3rd
4. P to Q Kt 4th	B takes Kt P	33. Q to B 4th	Q to Kt 5th
5. P to Q B 3rd	B to Q B 4th	34. Q to B 5th	Q takes Q
6. P to Q 4th	P takes P	35. P takes Q	R to Kt 5th
7. Castles	P to Q 3rd	36. P to B 6th (ch)	K to Kt 3rd
8. P takes P	P to Q Kt 3rd	37. Kt to B 4th (ch)	K takes P
9. Kt to Q B 3rd	B to Kt 5th		
10. Q to Q R 4th	B takes Kt		
11. P to Q 5th	B to Kt 5th		
12. P takes Kt	P takes P		
13. Q takes P (ch)	B to Q 2nd		
14. Q to Q 5th	B to K 4th		
15. Q to Q Kt 5th (ch)	K to B sq		
16. B to Q R 3rd	Kt to K 2nd		
17. Q to R sq	Kt to Q Kt sq		
18. Q to K 4th	B takes B		
19. Q takes B	Q to K sq		
20. K to R sq	Q to Q B 3rd		
21. Q to Q 3rd	R to Q sq		
22. P to K B 4th	P to K R 4th		
23. Q to K R 3rd	Kt to Kt 3rd		
24. Kt to Q 5th	Q to Q 2nd		
25. Q to K Kt 3rd	P to K R 5th		
26. Q to Kt 5th	P to R 6th		
27. P to K Kt 3rd	R to K R 3rd		
28. P to B 5th	Kt to K B 4th		
29. P to B 6th	R to Kt 3rd		
30. Q to K R 4th			

An imprudent step. The best move is to interpose the Bishop again.

30. R to Q Kt 2nd P to K B 3rd  
40. R to K 5th R to K sq  
41. Q R to K B sq R to K B sq  
42. Kt to B 4th R to B 2nd  
43. Kt to K 6th (ch)  
The Allies could have won a Pawn by checking at K R 5th, but we doubt if that would have been sufficient to secure the game for them.

44. K to Kt 2nd R to K 5th  
45. B takes Kt Q P takes B  
46. P to K R 4th R to K 7th (ch)  
47. K to R 3rd R takes Q R P  
48. P to R 5th (ch) K to R 2nd  
49. R takes B P  
Is this as good a move as Kt to Kt 5th, checking? That appears to win the exchange and a Pawn as well.

49. R takes R  
50. R takes R R to K B 7th  
51. R takes R B takes R

We are puzzled to understand how three skillful players should all have overlooked the fact that Black's Knight was en prise at and, after many more moves, the game was drawn.

A NEW CHESS COLUMN.—The *Glasgow Weekly Star* has opened a Chess column, moved thereto by the fact, of which we were not aware, "that no newspaper published in Scotland gives any prominence to chess, or, indeed, to any other popular indoor amusement." Several leading members of the Glasgow Chess Club, as well as players in Dundee, Edinburgh, and elsewhere, have announced their willingness to contribute games, &c.; and, from what we know of the immediate promoters of the movement, we shall be disappointed if the *Glasgow Weekly Star* chess column does not prove a valuable addition to our chess periodical literature.

MEMBERS OUT OF PARLIAMENT.

The flow of extra-Parliamentary utterances has been and continues such that it may be likened to "Cedron in flood." All sorts and conditions of members are, as it were, sunning themselves in their constituents' eyes, and, of course, doing their best to charm their ears and win their hearts, perhaps with but moderate success. Out of the mass, one or two spokesmen may be picked haphazard; and here is Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, who has been discoursing at Cirencester, and doubtless trying to make such of the Gloucestershire electors as were present at a meeting of a chamber of agriculture understand how it is that he is a chartered occupant of the principal front bench of the Opposition, by right of having occupied a place on the Treasury bench as an official for a short while. The fact is that he is one of several instances in which a country gentleman, who, having been a modest back-bencher in the House, may, by a little forcing, develop into a useful sub-official, and, after his taste of office, take on himself the duty of an Opposition critic, not without warrant. In more recent instances of Conservatives so blooming out perhaps the reason was that they were tactically made to take their first plunge into office at the Poor-Law Board, with the subject-matter of the business of which every country gentleman may be supposed in some degree acquainted. In the case of Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, he graduated so rapidly in officialism that he was deemed qualified to become Under-Secretary for the Home Department, and since his exile from place he has done very well in performing the duty of an ex-Minister in opposition. It may seem rather bold to say so, but we almost think that Sir Robert Anstruther may be designated a vivacious Scotch member. At any rate, whenever he speaks he appears to be in a state of high pressure, and he is about as free in the statement of very free opinions as any Radical need be. Lately he has been doing Fifeshire from a representative point of view, and especially has been to Cupar, apparently without incurring the risks which are implied in the Scottish apothegm, "who maun to Cupar maun to Cupar," for he seems to have had a good reception from his electoral clients; and, having duly worked himself up to the proper pitch of indignation by caustic reference to the way in which Scotland had been legislatively treated last Session, he indulged himself in some racy diatribes against the Government generally, which indicated that which much of his conduct and language in the House of late led people to suppose—namely, that he has practically joined the small band of irreconcilable Radicals who sit below the gangway, of whom Mr. Fawcett is a prominent type.

Amongst the young, in the sense of new, members on the Conservative side, who believe themselves to be rising members, is unquestionably Mr. Staveley Hill, who got in for Coventry at the last election, somehow. But members are not like balloons, which rise simply because they are inflated; and, though this honourable gentleman is considerably pulled up, so far as demeanour and speech are concerned, he does not seem to have overcome the specific gravity which keeps bodies down. No doubt he strives to be airy; but the *vis viva*—the spontaneity—are wanting, and the result is only an anomalous heavy lightness, which some cynical people might call nearly burlesque. The other day this honourable gentleman took an excursion to Chester, where he appeared, as it were, as the best man of Mr. Raikes, the member for that town; but why he did so is not very clear, as there is no Parliamentary vicinage involved between Coventry and Chester, though, perhaps, being a Staffordshire man, there is just so much topographical proximity existent as to give some reason why he should favour the particular audience he addressed with a taste of his peculiar quality; and it is to be hoped they liked it. There was a time when Sir John Trelawney stood out in strong relief amongst Whigs in Parliament as a sturdy Radical. He has even yet not been passed by some of the most advanced professors of that political sect, and he still retains much of that dry, terse, almost epigrammatic, style of speaking and putting strong doctrines which used to characterise him, and gave him always the ear of the House, at a time when the certain sounds which he made were not too familiar to that assembly. But, alas! the inroads made by an insidious but aristocratic malady, which his Radicalism ought to have repelled, on his physical strength have, as was the case in 1865, forced him to signify his intention to resign the trust which was committed to him by East Cornwall in 1868, and it is not probable that his voice will be heard again in Parliament. It has lately been raised vigorously at a meeting of his constituents against the game laws, and he has proved that his spirit is still vigorous, though not steadily powerful enough to resist constant weakening effects in the flesh.

Not long ago there suddenly appeared at Bath, on a canvassing expedition, the eldest son of an Earl; and the question was naturally asked, Why did he come on such an errand? A practical answer has in some sort been given to this question by a recent occurrence, which consists in Sir William Tite's being unable from ill-health to address his constituents extra-Parliamentarily, and he has addressed them in a letter instead. Perhaps one reason which may have operated in the mind of Sir William to prevent his retiring from representative life has been removed, for as Colonel Hogg, the Chairman of the Metropolitan Board of Works, is now in the House, the duty of appearing on all due occasions for that body, as a member of Parliament, which Sir William Tite kindly took on himself, will not be so necessary. Whether it was the disappointment at Sir William's non-appearance, or whether the spirit of licensed victuallers, incensed at a gentleman who lays down that drinking people ought to be treated as lunatics, and somewhat got into the bulk of the meeting, what is certain is that Mr. Donald Dalrymple, the temperance pilgrim, was not granted a hearing by his constituents at Bath.

It is to be observed that Mr. Hinde Palmer has been communing with those electors at Lincoln who, with a strong rush, returned him for the town at the last general election, not only in his absence, but when he was not even a candidate, thus repaying him, as much as possible, for three failures in getting elected there. This honourable gentleman is a sort of dilettante Radical, who is slightly suggestive, somewhat tentative, and not very forcible; but he is eminently respectable in manner and appearance, and seems to be so much in earnest, politically speaking, that those who hear him may believe there is something in him which will come out some day. A short while ago Mr. Charles Seely has been haranguing his electors at Nottingham, and it is to be hoped that, as they deliberately chose him for their representative, they are satisfied with him. It is not every son that condescends in any way to model himself on his father either as a man or a member; but one observes that Mr. Seely, junior, has a likeness as a speaker to Mr. Seely the elder; and as the latter has devoted himself to the reform of the Navy, so the former in last Session seemed to have applied himself to the subject of the better administration of the Army, and delivered sententiously at least one long speech in that sense, seemingly careless of the disadvantage attaching to the presence of a small audience only. He is an exemplar of the fondness for change of membership which characterises Nottingham.



SITE OF THE NEW LAW COURTS.



"THE HAUNTED WOOD," BY J. PETTIE.  
IN THE WINTER EXHIBITION OF THE FRENCH GALLERY.

### "THE HAUNTED WOOD."

There is a border-land between the grave and gay, the tragic and the comic, as between the sublime and the ridiculous, in which Mr. Pettie is as much at home as when he confines himself to the domain of the more purely dramatic. He generally, however, shows a relish for the sensational; and the picture we engrave from the Winter Exhibition at the French Gallery is a happy and amusing example of a somewhat special faculty, as well as a good specimen of the artist's clever and facile execution. No painter conceives a subject like this better than Mr. Pettie. How naturally he expresses the superstitious fright of these rustic girls as they approach that part of a wood which, from the gossip of the village, has acquired ill repute, probably from its queer-looking aspect simply, but which the local imagination has doubtless selected as the scene of some dark deed, real or imaginary! How the girls cling to each other, to reciprocally sustain their failing courage, though all the while finding new phantom forms to feed their superstitious dread! Very cleverly, too, is the strange weird aspect suggested of some such spot as one occasionally comes across in wooded districts; while the waning light and the darkling path they have to traverse help to complete the idea of something illusively unearthly—terrible to the ignorant, delightful to the poetic imagination, which can people the blighted spot beneath the solemn cedars, where no blade of grass grows and sunlight never penetrates; or the knotted trunks and gnarled branches of the aged oaks, or the fantastic tangle of undergrowth and creepers, with mythologic fable or the creations of a Dante an Ariosto, a Shakspeare, Shelley, or Wordsworth.

### ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

#### NUTRITION OF THE BLOOD.

Dr. William Rutherford, F.R.S.E., gave the first of a course of ten lectures on the Circulatory and Nervous Systems, on Tuesday last. He began with remarks upon the nutrition of animals, which chiefly consists in the addition of new and the removal of old particles of the tissues in the body. He then alluded to the ways in which these operations are performed, commencing with the amoeba, a jelly-like animal composed of mere protoplasm without organs, and closing with man and the higher animals, who are nourished by solid, liquid, and gaseous food, by the agency of highly complex organs, the chief instrument being the blood, which not only conveys the food particles to all the tissues of the body, and thereby builds them up, but also carries the useless, wasted particles to the lungs, liver, kidneys, and skin, the organs by which they are thrown off from the body. The blood, he said, is a sort of go-between; it gets things from the outer world to give to the tissues, and receives things from the tissues to give to the outer world. He then proceeded to consider closely the nature of the blood, his remarks being elucidated by diagrams and numerous experiments. By the microscope, blood is shown to contain small bodies, termed corpuscles, colourless and coloured. The colourless corpuscles, much the same in all kinds of blood, can move like the amoeba, and contain a nucleus of protoplasm; but the coloured corpuscles are of different shapes in different animals, and seem to have no power of motion. In some animals the red corpuscles have a nucleus and coloured spots; but in man they have only a coloured spot. They owe their colour to a pigment termed hæmoglobin, which is composed of carbon, hydrogen, nitrogen, oxygen, sulphur, and iron, being one of the most complex substances known. When oxygen is present in it its colour is bright scarlet, when absent it is purple; and to this the bright scarlet colour of arterial and the dark red of venous blood are attributed—the blood taking up oxygen during its passage through the lungs and carbonic acid during its circulation through the rest of the body. The effects produced upon the colour of blood by oxygen and carbonic acid were shown by experiment, including the use of guinea as the most sure and delicate test known for bloodstains. In relation to the cause of these changes of colour, Dr. Rutherford considered the presence of different oxides of iron and the different states of the hæmoglobin, which he proceeded to study by means of spectrum analysis; and, after the exhibition of several spectra, he expressed his opinion that the oxygenation of the hæmoglobin is the chief if not the only cause of the difference in the colour of arterial and venous blood; but perhaps a difference in the shape of the corpuscles may have something to do with it. A number of beautiful and interesting spectra of hæmoglobin were exhibited, the different effects being produced by the addition of various oxides and other substances.

#### CHEMISTRY OF ALKALI MANUFACTURE.

Professor Odling, F.R.S., gave the first of a course of ten lectures on the Alkalies and Alkali Manufacture on Thursday last. He began by referring to chemistry, as distinguished from the mechanical sciences, in being concerned with the changes of composition of all bodies, including those taking place naturally in the mineral, vegetable, and animal kingdoms, and then stated that in the present course he should discuss the chemistry of mineral bodies in respect to the artificial changes brought about in chemical factories. He contrasted the modern notion of transmutation, as a result of addition or subtraction of constituents, with the idea of the alchemists, that all things are essentially the same, and transformed into each other (such as the change of lead into gold and water into earth), a notion which was finally refuted by Lavoisier, to whom we owe the present method of transmutation, based on the recognition of elements and compounds. Professor Odling then showed, as an example, how metallic copper can enter into a series of chemical combinations, from any of which it can be easily reproduced. On this power chemical analysis and synthesis are based. Each element combined originally in any material substance is indestructible, and bound to show itself when required. This extraction and intercombination of the constituents of raw materials is largely carried on in alkali-works, the principal object of which is the production of carbonate of soda and caustic soda. Both these are obtained from ball soda, procured by heating salt cake with coal and limestone; the salt cake resulting from the action of sulphuric acid of common salt, and the sulphuric acid itself being got by the combustion of pyrites under special conditions. In the production of the salt cake, muriatic acid is also evolved; and this, which was formerly considered waste, and when disseminated in the atmosphere was highly destructive to vegetation, is now utilised in the manufacture of chlorine, the constituent of bleaching-powder, and chloride of potash. Other waste products of the alkali manufacture have been made to yield silver, copper, sulphur, and other valuable matters. The word "alkali" originally designated the soluble part of the ashes of seaweed, of marine and inland plants, and of wood—its properties being solubility in water, to form a liquid with a soapy taste and feel, and effervescence when combined with acids. Professor Odling showed how an alkali is obtained from the must of the grape, from incinerated tartar, whence salt of tartar, and by the deflagration of charcoal of nitre. Finally, he exhibited the power of alkali to destroy the characteristic

properties of acids (their sour taste in solutions and their corrosiveness when concentrated), and so to produce salts. The lecture was illustrated by a series of experiments.

On Friday evening next, the 26th inst., the Archbishop of Westminster (Dr. Manning) will give a discourse "On the Demon of Socrates;" and on Friday, Feb. 2, Professor Tyndall will deliver some "Remarks on the Identity of Light and Radiant Heat."

### NEW BOOKS.

The history of him who "would be a gentleman" was, years ago, written by a charming novelist; and the career of her who would be a lady has lately been feelingly, gracefully, and minutely described in *Patty*, by Katharine S. Macquoid (Macmillan and Co.). *Patty*, "which," as Shakspeare's Welshman would have said, "is pretty virginities," well knows with what personal beauty a bounteous Nature has endowed her, and, by way of gratitude, becomes discontented with her condition, which is that of peasantry. She is so far from undervaluing that she rather over-estimates the fascination exercised by a pretty woman's corporeal charms; she laughs to scorn the idea of finding a husband amongst her social equals in her own or any other village; and she determines to set her cap at gentlemen. How easy a captivating daughter of poverty, with such sentiments and such a purpose, would be likely to find the descent to Avernus has been many a time most kindly and considerably, but, it is to be feared without much deterrent effect, pointed out by many clever writers with their many shocking examples; but, in the case of *Patty* and her perils, the author had far too much taste and originality to make the heroine sit for the principal figure in what would have been nothing but a fresh copy of a somewhat vulgar and indelicate old picture. *Patty* does really marry a gentleman, and neither as the beggar-maid married King Cophetua nor as the actress sometimes marries the nobleman, but on tolerably equal terms, although under singular circumstances and horrible auspices. To tell how it happened would be to spoil the pleasure which may be derived from two volumes containing a story remarkable for study of character, for carefully-arranged contrast, for quiet incident, for a painter-like observance and representation of externals, from the complexion of a lady to "what she had on," and so far as one of the ruder sex can judge, for introspective appreciation of the mechanism concealed within the snow-white bosom, which is sometimes but a whited sepulchre, of lovely but vain, cold, and selfish minxes.

Many are the ways in which one gentleman may keep with another a solemn engagement to "meet again" whether "at Philippi" or elsewhere, but such a promise is seldom fulfilled in a more unintended and a ghastlier fashion than that adopted by one of the characters in *Cecil's Tryst*, by the author of "Lost Sir Massingberd" (Tinsley). The complications which are considered to be advantageous, if not absolutely necessary, for novels of the melodramatic order are in this case arrived at by various artifices, including, especially, twinning of such a kind that a brother and sister are, if they be dressed alike, as indistinguishable one from the other as two peas. The story is told in the author's usual style, which is so lively and dashing that there is scarcely time or inclination to pause and reflect whether the rules of the exacting Cocker have been invariably observed. You gallop easily along, and take the obstacles in your stride. The changes are rung upon comedy and tragedy alternately; the laughter-moving scene is closely followed by the horrible situation; and, anon, the dark cloud is discovered to have a silver lining. Hatred, and murder, and suicide take turn and turn about with love, and rescue, and genial fun. A charge of base ingratitude must be brought against the author, who, regardless of what he owes to Ruth for the conspicuous assistance she has afforded him from the commencement of his tale to the final catastrophe, levelled at her fair fame. This is giving Lady Repton an unfair advantage.

For anecdotes, descriptions, and all kinds of information relating to sport, it would not be easy to name a more effective and readable writer than "Ubique," who is identical with Parker Gilmore, the author of *Prairie Farms and Prairie Folk* (Hurst and Blackett). In the two volumes, however, of which the title has just been given other matters are to sport in a proportion which is calculated to cause some disappointment. Nor do the other matters, which are interesting enough, so far as they refer to the personal experiences of the author whilst he was "located" in the United States, by any means fulfil the expectation raised by the title; unless, indeed, the connection be sufficient if stories of which the scene is either Europe or Africa be told by somebody who at some time lived a while in prairie-land. As for the autobiographical episode of the subaltern who had to sell out, and who forthwith complains that "it is hard for one nursed in luxury to subsist on a paltry pittance," it may be remarked that a subaltern's pay is not so liberal as to increase a "paltry pittance" to the income required for luxurious living, and that the gallant officer alluded to, who appears to have been reduced to the necessity of keeping a *venta*, or "public," not a hundred miles from Gibraltar, seems to have, at the very outset of his career, been "nursed in luxury" on credit, and to have confounded means of getting into debt with means of revenue. In fact, his autobiographical sketch exhibits a fast young gentleman of the old school, and is instructive as an example of exactly the sort of officer the British Army does not want.

Among the other new books we have lately received from their publishers are these:—(From Messrs. Hurst and Blackett) "A Woman in Spite of Herself," 3 vols., by J. C. Jeaffreson; "The Switzers," 1 vol., by Mr. Hepworth Dixon; "Wilfrid Cumbermede," 3 vols., by George McDonald; "Prairie Farms and Prairie Folk," 2 vols., by Parker Gilmore; "A First Appearance," 3 vols., by Mrs. Evans Bell; "Hannah," 2 vols., by the Author of "John Halifax;" "Mine Own Familiar Friend," 3 vols., by the Hon. Mrs. A. Montgomery. (From Messrs. Chapman and Hall) "The Valley of Poppies," 2 vols., by Joseph Hatton; "Only Three Weeks," 2 vols., by the Author of "Ereighda Castle;" "Blindness and the Blind," by W. Hanks Levy; "The Rose and the Key," 3 vols., by J. Sheridan Le Fanu; "Kennahair, a Romance of Utopian Travel," by T. M'Crib. (From Messrs. H. S. King and Co.) "Round the World in 1870," by A. D. Carlisle; "Half a Dozen Daughters," 3 vols., by J. Masterman; "Echoes of a Famous Year," by Harriet Parr; "Songs of Two Worlds," by a New Writer. (From Messrs. Longmans, Green, and Co.) "Spectrum Analysis," by Dr. H. Schellen, translated by Jane and Caroline Lassell, and edited by Dr. W. Huggins; "Donnington Castle, a Royalist Story," in verse, by Captain Colomb. (From Mr. Murray) "Character," by Samuel Smiles; "A Boy's Voyage Round the World," by Samuel Smiles; "The Choice of a Dwelling," by Gervase Wheeler, architect. (From Messrs. R. Bentley and Son) "Letters from India," 2 vols., by the Hon. Emily Eden.

(From Messrs. Sampson Low, Marston, and Co.) "Wonderful Sculpture," by L. Viardot; "Twenty Years Ago," edited by the author of "John Halifax." (From Messrs. Hodder and Stoughton) "Aunt Joe's Scrap-Book," by Louisa Alcott; "Redlands; or, Home Temper," 2 vols., by Harriette Bowra; "The Sunday Afternoon," by the Rev. J. Baldwin Brown; "Secular Annotations on Scripture Texts" and "Bible Music," by F. Jacox. (From Messrs. Strahan and Co.) "Sundays Abroad," by the Rev. Dr. Guthrie; "The Christian Doctrine of Prayer for the Departed," by the Rev. F. G. Lee; "London Lyrics," by Frederic Lockyer; "The Princess and the Goblin," by George McDonald. (From Messrs. Tinsley Brothers) "Zanzibar," by Captain R. F. Burton, 2 vols.; "Cecil's Tryst," by the Author of "Lost Sir Massingberd," 3 vols.; "Bide Time and Trial," 3 vols.; "Church and Wife," 3 vols.; "She was Young and He was Old," 3 vols. (From Messrs. Edmonston and Douglas) "History of English Literature," 2 vols., by H. Taine, translated by H. Van Laun. (From Messrs. Ellis and Green) "Orion, an Epic Poem," by R. H. Horne; "Lays of France," by Arthur O'Shaughnessy.

### WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

#### ROGER CHARLES TICHBORNE'S WILL.

The will of Roger Charles Tichborne, Esq., of H.M. 6th Regiment of Dragoon Guards, now (1852) stationed at Southampton, dated June 16, 1852, who is stated officially, at the foot thereof, to have died on or about April 26, 1854, was proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, on July 17, 1855, by the joint acting executors, Vincent Gosford, of Cheriton, Southampton, gentleman, and Edward Slaughter, of Duchess-street, Portland-place, London, gentleman. The testator's signature is written at full length at the foot of the last page, the will being written on thirty sheets of brief, containing 150 Chancery folios. The same was duly executed in the presence of the attesting witnesses, Charles Slaughter, 56, Sydney-street, Brompton, gentleman, and James Gibbs, his clerk.

The will commences with reference to indentures, dated May 8 and 10, 1850, executed by the testator shortly after his coming of age, whereas he became seized in fee simple and absolutely of certain estates described as the Doughty estates, situated in the counties of Middlesex, Surrey, Lincoln, and Bucks, and the Upton estate, in Dorsetshire, subject and without prejudice to the successive life interests therein of his uncle, Sir Edward Doughty, Baronet, and his father, James Francis Tichborne, and to various charges, one of £10,000, another of £100,000, and other incumbrances and portions, as well as to the Upton estate with the sum of £13,700, for which he (the testator) was personally liable. The testator was also seized as to the ultimate remainder in fee simple expectant on the deceases of his said uncle and father in certain estates, including freeholds at Hawley, West Tisted, and Whitears, and the farms of Old Court, Burfields, and Spearing.

The charge of £100,000 on the Doughty estates is stated to have been made to free the Tichborne estates, in which the testator had a life interest; the residue from the £100,000, after the payment of such charges, he directs to be laid out in the purchase of other estates.

By virtue of the same indentures his brother, Alfred Joseph Tichborne, is to have the power of appointing in favour of his wife a jointure of £800 a year, and a sum of £12,000 for their younger children.

After the decease of his uncle, Sir Edward, and his father, the furniture and effects at Tichborne House were to be the property of the testator absolutely.

He devises all his estates to trustees, upon trust after his decease to permit his cousin, Catherine Doughty, so long as she shall remain single, to occupy Upton House; and that his trustees are to pay £500 a year to the guardians of his brother Alfred (then thirteen), and, when of age, to pay to his said brother £2000 a year, and, if married, £3000 a year for his life; and, should his wife survive him, to pay her £1000 a year for her life, to be paid in full and free of duty. The estates are not at any time to be subject or liable to the payment of money for portions exceeding in the whole £45,000.

The testator leaves the Doughty estates, after paying incumbrances, to his brother, Alfred Joseph Tichborne, for his life; and after his brother's decease, as to such estates as are in Middlesex, he leaves them to the eldest son of his said brother; and such estates as are in Lincoln, Bucks, and Dorset, he leaves to the second son of his said brother. The person in possession of the Doughty estates (other than his brother Alfred) shall assume and bear the surname and arms of "Doughty" only, in exclusion of any other surname and arms, to be obtained by Royal license.

He devises and bequeaths the remainder in fee simple, by virtue of the before-mentioned indentures, and the surplus residue from the £100,000, after satisfying charges, to the use of his cousin, James Dormer, second son of Elizabeth Anne, wife of Joseph Thaddeus Lord Dormer, and the heirs male of the said James Dormer, and that the person in possession of these estates shall take and use the surname of Tichborne only.

The residue of the personal estate, after payment of debts and legacies, he leaves to his brother Alfred Joseph Tichborne, absolutely, and also devises to him all the real estate not by him specifically disposed of.

He bequeaths to each of his executors a legacy of £500 (free), and states that it shall be lawful for the executors or trustees of his personal estate to settle, compromise, or compound, as they shall think fit, any transactions which, at the time of his decease shall be depending or in dispute between him and any other person, or which may after his decease be subsisting in like manner, and to take any composition for debts owing to him; and as his executors, being respectively a solicitor and land agent, they shall be entitled to undertake any professional business for his estates, or for the purposes of his will, and shall receive the usual charges, emoluments, and compensation for so doing.

The will of Sir Henry Edmund Austen, Knt., J.P., Deputy-Lieutenant for Surrey, High Sheriff 1810, a gentleman of H.M. Privy Chamber, late of Shalford House, near Guildford, Surrey, and of Cheltenham, Gloucestershire, was proved in London, on the 5th inst., under £16,000 personalty, by his son Albert George Austen and Alexander Forbes Tweedie, the joint acting executors. The will is dated March 21, 1866, with two codicils, dated June and September, 1871; and Sir Henry died Dec. 1 following, at Suffolk-place, Cheltenham, aged eighty-six. He has bequeathed to his eldest son, Robert Alfred Cloyne Godwin Austen, all his standing and growing crops, also his books, paintings, pictures, and furniture at Shalford House. He leaves to each of his executors, for their trouble, £100. To his daughter-in-law Louisa, wife of his son Algernon Stewart Austen, an annuity of £100; to the poor of each of the parishes of Bramley and Shalford, £10. He has

left mourning-rings to his esteemed friends John Hopton Forbes, Henry Marshall, and Joseph Hockley. There are a few other legacies. The residue, real and personal, he leaves to his son Albert George Austen absolutely.

The will of Edmund Higginson, Esq., late of Saltmarsh Castle, Hereford, and Lansdowne Grove, near Bath, who died on Nov. 25 last, aged sixty-eight, was proved in London, on the 6th inst., under £140,000 personality, by the Rev. Gibbes Jordan, Thomas Barneby, Esq. (testator's cousin), and William Henry Barneby, Esq. (his nephew), of Bredenbury Court, Herefordshire, the joint acting executors and trustees. The will and first codicil are dated Aug. 9, 1866, and three other codicils in 1871. He has bequeathed to the Bath United Hospital, £2000; Home for Incurables, Clapham-rise, £1500; Worcester Infirmary, £1000; Middlesex Hospital, £500; and the Consumption Hospital, Brompton, £400—all free of duty. To his said cousin Thomas Barneby, £2000. There are several small bequests to friends and legacies to his servants. He devises his freehold land facing Saltmarsh Castle, purchased by him, with the Buckenhall estate and wood, Highwood meadow and cottages, to be held for the same uses as the Saltmarsh and other estates are devised by the will of his late great-uncle, William Higginson, Esq. The residue, real and personal, he leaves between his nephews, John H. Barneby Lutley and William Henry Barneby, or to the survivor of them living at the time of the death of the testator.

The will of Colonel the Hon. Robert French Handcock, R.A., late of Boulogne, was proved, in London, under £4000 personality in England; that of Henriette Francoise Chabot, relict of Van Oordt Willem Hendrick, of Rotterdam, who has died possessed of property in England, and has bequeathed to the Missionary Society (Rotterdam) 2000 guilders, and to the Bible Society (Rotterdam) 1000 guilders; that of Morris Van Praag, diamond merchant and jeweller, was proved under £9000 personality; that of William Henry Wright, surgeon, of Clapton-square, under £9000; that of the Rev. Thomas Branner, M.A., Prebendary of the Cathedral of Wells and Rector of Limington, Somerset, who has bequeathed all his theological works to the Bodleian Library and Theological College, Wells; that of Nicholas Bowen Allen, of Penderyn, Brecon, merchant, was proved under £7000; and that of Thomas Diller, Esq., of Thornton-leath, Croydon, under £45,000 personality.

## THE CHURCH.

### PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Allan, G. A., to the District Church at Cinderford, Forest of Dean.  
Eaton, H.: Vicar of Ramsbury.  
Bowden, C. E.: Incumbent of St. Columba's, Edinburgh.  
Brenbridge, J. P.: Vicar of Winkleigh.  
Clay, G. H.: Rector of Aston and Vicar of Leintoth Stakes, Herefordshire.  
Collins, Henry: Rector of West Camel.  
Cooke, George R. Davies: Vicar of Shalbourne.  
Crouder, John Hutton: Vicar of Tamworth.  
Gill, Hugh Stowell: Vicar of Malew, Isle of Man.  
Hill, H. D.: Vicar of Shustoke, Warwick.  
Huntingford, G. W.: Rector of Barnwell St. Andrew with Barnwell All Saints, Ighite.  
Ingram, Arthur J.: Secretary of the Additional Curates' Society.  
Kissack, Edward W.: Vicar of Rushon, Isle of Man.  
Lang, J. T.: Vicar of St. Benedict's, Cambridge.  
Liddell, E. T.: Rector of Wimpole, Cambridgeshire.  
Moorhouse, M. B.: Vicar of Bushbury, Staffordshire.  
O'Callaghan, R. C. G.: Consular Chaplain at Trieste.  
Panchridge, W.: Vicar of St. Matthew's, City-road.  
Porter, G. H.: Rector of Burghclere, Hants; Rural Dean.  
Pritchard, A.: Curate of Wargrave.  
Ryder, G. T.: Curate of Wargrave.  
Spencer, John Louis: Curate of Whitechurch Canonieorum, Bridport, Dorset.  
Wardell, W. H.: Vicar of St. Giles's, Colchester.  
Wilson, B. W.: Diocesan Inspector of Schools, Carlisle.  
Wood, J. R.: Master of St. Oswald's Hospital, Worcester.

The *Rock* states that a free church has been opened at Ashburne, and that the Rev. H. Brook, late of St. George's, Southwark, has been appointed minister.

It is proposed to place a stained window in Berkeley parish church in memory of Dr. Edward Jenner, the discoverer of vaccination, who was born at Berkeley, lived and died there, and was buried in the chancel of the parish church. The subject of the window, which will cost £500, of which £100 has been subscribed, is to be "Christ healing the sick."

The death of an eminent and learned London clergyman is announced. The Rev. William Scott, Vicar of St. Olave, Jewry, died on Thursday week. Mr. Scott was for upwards of twenty years—from 1839 to 1860—Perpetual Curate of Christ Church, Hoxton. He vacated this Incumbency on being nominated by Lord Chancellor Campbell to the Vicarage of St. Olave, Jewry. He was distinguished not only for the zealous discharge of his clerical functions but for numerous contributions to theological and general periodical literature.

A beautifully-painted window (the work of Clayton and Bell), which has for the last few weeks been in the course of construction at the Chapel Royal, Savoy, has been opened. The gift is an anonymous one, the donor, however, being a member of the congregation. The window is situated on the north side of the church, and is divided into six compartments, the upper three representing the birth, and the lower the baptism of Christ. An inscription beneath sets forth that the window is erected to the memory of Thomas Surr, died Dec. 20, 1860; Sarah Surr, Oct. 8, 1868; and Timothy Surr, Jan. 21, 1869; and is signed J. R. S., 1871.

The usual monthly meeting of the Incorporated Church Building Society was held on Monday last, at the society's house, 7, Whitehall—the Rev. Prebendary John Evans in the chair. Grants of money were made in aid of the following objects—viz., building a church at Farlington, near Havant; in enlarging or otherwise increasing the accommodation in the churches at Botus Fleming, near Hatt, Cornwall; Great Danmow, Essex; Ivinghoe, near Tring; Liverpool, St. James-the-Less; Madley, near Hereford; and Shalford, near Braintree. Under urgent circumstances the grant formerly made towards reseating and restoring the church at Syston, near Leicester, was increased. Grants were also made from the School Church and Mission-house Fund towards building, &c., mission churches at Bermondsey St. James, Surrey; Cwm-y-gwydd, in the parish of Gelligaer; and Newark, in the parish of St. Mary, Peterborough. Similar applications for aid towards school churches are now becoming very numerous, and the committee are sorrowfully persuaded that, unless further contributions are forthcoming, these appeals for assistance in so good a cause must inevitably be rejected.

## THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Mr. Ruskin's munificent offer of £5000 for the purpose of an endowment to pay a master of drawing in the Taylor Galleries has, with some modifications approved by Mr. Ruskin, been cordially accepted by the University of Oxford.

The Board of Theological Studies at Cambridge issued, on Friday, its first notice under the new system of examinations in theology. The new tripos will not merely cover the same ground as the "Honour Classes," but also greatly extend the range of theological study. Both the new examinations have the advantage, which the voluntary had not, of admitting

to the B.A. degree. The change is most important, especially as regards the stimulus which the new tripos will give to future students of theology. The reading prize given annually at King's has been awarded to A. Wace, Eton scholar.

The trustees of Mr. F. Slade's will, having been informed that further assistance was needed to defray the cost of the Fine-Art School in University College, London, and to provide casts and other appliances for the use of the students, have determined to place in the hands of the Council of University College a sum of £1600 for those purposes. This is additional to the gift of £5000 to the Fine-Art Building Fund and the endowment of the Slade Professor and Scholar ships.

The annual general meeting of the St. John's Foundation School for Sons of Poor Clergy was held, on Monday, at the office, St. Helen's-place, City—Mr. P. Cazenove in the chair. The report stated that there was still required for rendering the new buildings at Leatherhead fit for occupation about £5000. The builder was under contract to complete the work by Midsummer next; and the present standstill was solely due to want of funds. Eleven boys had left the school, which at present contained sixty-three. The balance-sheet showed that during the past year annual subscriptions from former subscribers to the amount of £1573 had been received, and £211 from 158 new subscribers. The life subscriptions and donations amounted to £1462. On Dec. 31 last there was a balance in hand of £582.

The Rev. H. N. Grimley, late Scholar of St. Peter's College, Cambridge, and twelfth Wrangler in 1865, has been appointed to the Head Mastership of Skipton Grammar School.

Mr. Arthur William Scott, B.A., of Trinity College, Dublin, has been elected Professor of Mathematics and Natural Science in St. David's College, Lampeter. Mr. Scott's career in the University of Dublin was a very brilliant one.

The Rev. J. R. Washbourn has been appointed Assistant Master in the King's School, Gloucester.

The London College of Divinity, St. John's Hall, High-bury, was founded and endowed, in 1863, by the munificence of the Rev. Alfred Peache, M.A., of Downend, near Bristol, and Miss K. Peache, of Wimbledon, at a cost of £60,000. The object of this institution is to train candidates for the ministry of the Church of England who have not received a University education, as well as to give a theological course to graduates of the Universities. The former students are now officiating in most of the dioceses in England, and, as a mark of their appreciation, have raised subscriptions and commissioned Mr. J. Edgar Williams to paint a pair of portraits of the founders. They have been placed in the college hall, and are excellent both as likenesses and works of art.

## LAW AND POLICE.

### THE TICHBORNE CASE.

Amid signs of increased interest the hearing of the Tichborne case was resumed, on Monday, in the Westminster Sessions House. At the outset, a discussion took place between the Judge and counsel respecting his Lordship's previous rejection of evidence to prove the possibility, and also the probability, of persons forgetting their native language under certain circumstances. Ultimately Madame Lansberg, a native of Poland, was put into the box on behalf of the claimant, and deposed that, although she lived in that country until she was twenty years of age, she could not now speak or understand Polish. Documentary testimony of a similar kind having been put in and read, the Attorney-General opened the case on behalf of the defence. He denounced the claimant as a cunning and dangerous conspirator, a perjurer, a forger, an impostor, and a villain, adding that he would be able to prove hundreds of facts inconsistent with the story before the jury. Each of these facts would convict the claimant of a fraud, a lie, and a crime, on a scale of depth and wickedness unequalled in the annals of the law. A defensible imposture had been palmed upon the public, and he (the Attorney-General) would unmask and expose it so that it should require no second doing. The learned counsel then made a long and searching analysis of the claimant's case, and contrasted it with the facts upon which he relied to convince the jury that the plaintiff could not be Sir Roger Tichborne. He was explaining the relations between Roger and his cousin Kate (now Mrs. Radcliffe) when the Court adjourned.

The speech of the Attorney-General was continued on Tuesday. He denounced the statements of the claimant about Miss Doughty as "the most infernal lie that ever villain told in a court of justice." His narrative of the relations between Roger Tichborne and his cousin Kate, together with his statement of the reasons which led Sir Edward and Lady Doughty to refuse their consent to the union of the young people, was listened to with the deepest attention by the crowded court. The learned counsel read at length extracts from the correspondence which had passed between Roger and Lady Doughty, principally to show the terms upon which the families were and the style in which Tichborne was capable of writing. The Attorney-General then, in foreshadowing the line of the defence, told the jury that it was the plaintiff's duty to satisfy them that he was Roger Tichborne, and it was no part of the defendant's duty to show who the claimant really was. It might be possible that nobody could say who the plaintiff really was, whilst still it was clear that he was not Roger Tichborne. He would not conceal that he had a great body of evidence to show that the plaintiff probably was Arthur Orton; but, still, it was no part of his duty to show to demonstration that he was this person. He should, however, contend that the plaintiff's own story and what he had written showed that he was not Roger Tichborne, and that the conclusion was almost inevitable that he was Arthur Orton. The speaker then placed before the jury an outline of the case supporting the Orton hypothesis, and was proceeding to comment upon the circumstances under which the discovery of the claimant was made in Australia.

The Attorney-General's speech on Wednesday was occupied in great part by an analysis of the Australian correspondence, because, in his view, the initiation of the alleged fraud was of the utmost importance for the consideration of the jury. He pointed out that the claimant's information had grown with the progress of this correspondence, and that it would appear as though an impression at one time existed that if Lady Tichborne acknowledged him there would be an end of all difficulty in the way of recognition, and he could settle down in the colony to enjoy the proceeds of the Tichborne estates. The learned counsel quoted from several letters in support of this view. He also gave a history of the Brighton card case, which has been so often referred to during the trial, and incidentally remarked that although he should be compelled to make various imputations, he would not scatter them broadcast without a shadow of proof, but would in every instance bring forward evidence in support of his statements. In dissecting the testimony given on the other side, Sir John Cole-ridge called attention to many inconsistencies in the letters of the claimant with the facts which Roger Tichborne must have possessed, even had he been, as sought to be established, absent twelve years from his native land.

On Thursday the Attorney-General began by justifying the severe language he had used towards the claimant. He had no notion of being mealy-mouthed, if the man was an impostor, as he believed he was. Mr. Gibbs, the claimant's attorney, had stated in his examination before the Australian Commission that De Castro had told him that he sailed in a vessel called the *Jessie Miller*, which was beyond doubt the vessel in which Arthur Orton sailed. If this statement of Mr. Gibbs was to be believed, there was an end of the case, because, while the sailing of the *Jessie Miller* must have been known to Arthur Orton, it could not have been known to Roger Charles Tichborne, who was at this time serving with his regiment in Ireland. It would be remembered that prior to leaving England Roger executed an elaborate will, in which he dealt with his property in a masterly fashion. On June 1, 1866, the claimant executed a will at Wagga-Wagga, which he signed as Roger Charles Tichborne, and in which he dealt with the Tichborne estates. Now it was singular that if the claimant was the genuine Roger Tichborne he should not have remembered and said something about the previous will, which he must have known was in existence in England. No reference, however, was made to that will, and it was altogether an independent document, with this extraordinary fact, that in dealing with the Tichborne estate it did not set forth one solitary thing connected with the family or property which was correct. Since the examination of the claimant had concluded, the defence had sent out a gentleman to Australia, and he had made a curious discovery. In the possession of a man named Cox there had been found a pocket-book which originally belonged to the claimant, and which would be proved to be in his handwriting. On many of the pages of the book the name of Sir Roger Tichborne was written many times, as if the claimant was practising how to write such a signature. In some cases Roger was spelt with a "d," and Tichborne was described as being in Surrey, England. America was spelt in different ways, such as "Amerika," and "Amerika." On another page there was written the following bit of morality, signed "R. C. Tichborne, Bart.":—"Some men has plenty money and no brains, and some men has plenty brains and no money. Surely men with plenty money and no brains were made for men with plenty brains and no money." On a subsequent page there was written, "R. C. Tichborne Park, I hope, some day." After various other inscriptions and a rude drawing of a three-masted ship, there was this:—"I, Thos. Castro, do hereby certify that my name is not Thomas Castro at all; therefore, those that say it is don't know anything about it.—R. C. T." Then there was what looked like "Own dear fair one," and underneath, "Miss Mary Ann Leder, No. 27, Russell's-buildings, High-street, Wapping, London."—Miss Leder having been Arthur Orton's sweetheart. This book, he submitted, threw a flood of light upon the case. After disparaging, at great length, the evidence of Bogle, and treating of other matters, the Attorney-General referred to the claimant's voyage home. He started on Sept. 22, 1866, in the *Rakia*, for Panama, with his family, Bogle, and Butts. He came from Panama in the *Sella*, on board which vessel he met Stephens, who, in truth, was a reporter of an American paper, sent to report upon Fenian matters. He got his card, and the jury knew what use he made of it. He landed on Christmas Day, 1866; he went to Ford's Hotel, and then, without seeing anybody in the world, this returned "Baronet" went down to Wapping in a cab, about nine at night, disguised, and there, with the permission of the jury, the Attorney-General said he would leave him until the following morning.

The Judges met, on Thursday morning, in the private room of the Lord Chief Justice of England, and arranged the Spring Circuits as follows:—Home—The Lord Chief Justice of England (Sir A. E. Cockburn, Bart.), Lord Chief Justice Bovill; Western—Mr. Baron Martin, Mr. Baron Bramwell; Norfolk—Lord Chief Baron Kelly and Mr. Justice Blackburn; Oxford—Mr. Justice Byles and Mr. Baron Cleasby; Midland—Mr. Justice Keating and Mr. Justice Quain; Northern—Mr. Justice Mellor, Mr. Justice Lush; North Wales—Mr. Baron Channell; South Wales—Mr. Justice Grove. Mr. Justice Willes remains in town.

Mr. John Bridge, of the Home Circuit, has been appointed the magistrate at Hammersmith and Wandsworth Police Courts, in succession to Mr. Harrington.

A fine of £100 was, on Wednesday, imposed by the Lord Mayor for the offence of smuggling 21 lb. of foreign manufactured tobacco.

A man named M'Mahon, who had robbed a number of little children of their clothing, and afterwards beaten them for crying at its loss, has been sentenced by the Assistant Judge, at the Middlesex Sessions, to five years' penal servitude.

The Rev. John Selby Watson was, yesterday week, found guilty of wilful murder. The jury were in deliberation an hour and a half, and in returning their verdict strongly recommended the prisoner to the mercy of the Crown, on account of his advanced age and previous good character.

The trial of Christina Edmunds for murdering a child at Brighton by means of poisoned sweetmeats concluded, on Tuesday, with a verdict of guilty. The defence set up was that of insanity, but the Judge said that he entirely agreed with the decision of the jury. She was sentenced to death.

On Monday a young man named Horrey, formerly in business at Burslem, who has been living separately from his wife, met her in the street at Boston, pulled a revolver from his pocket, and shot her dead. He was taken into custody.

The death is announced of Mr. John A. Hankey, who for many years held a high position amongst commercial men in the City.

Cardinal Cullen presided, on Wednesday, over a meeting held in Marlborough-street Roman Catholic Cathedral, Dublin, at which many speakers earnestly advocated the establishment of a system of denominational education in Ireland.

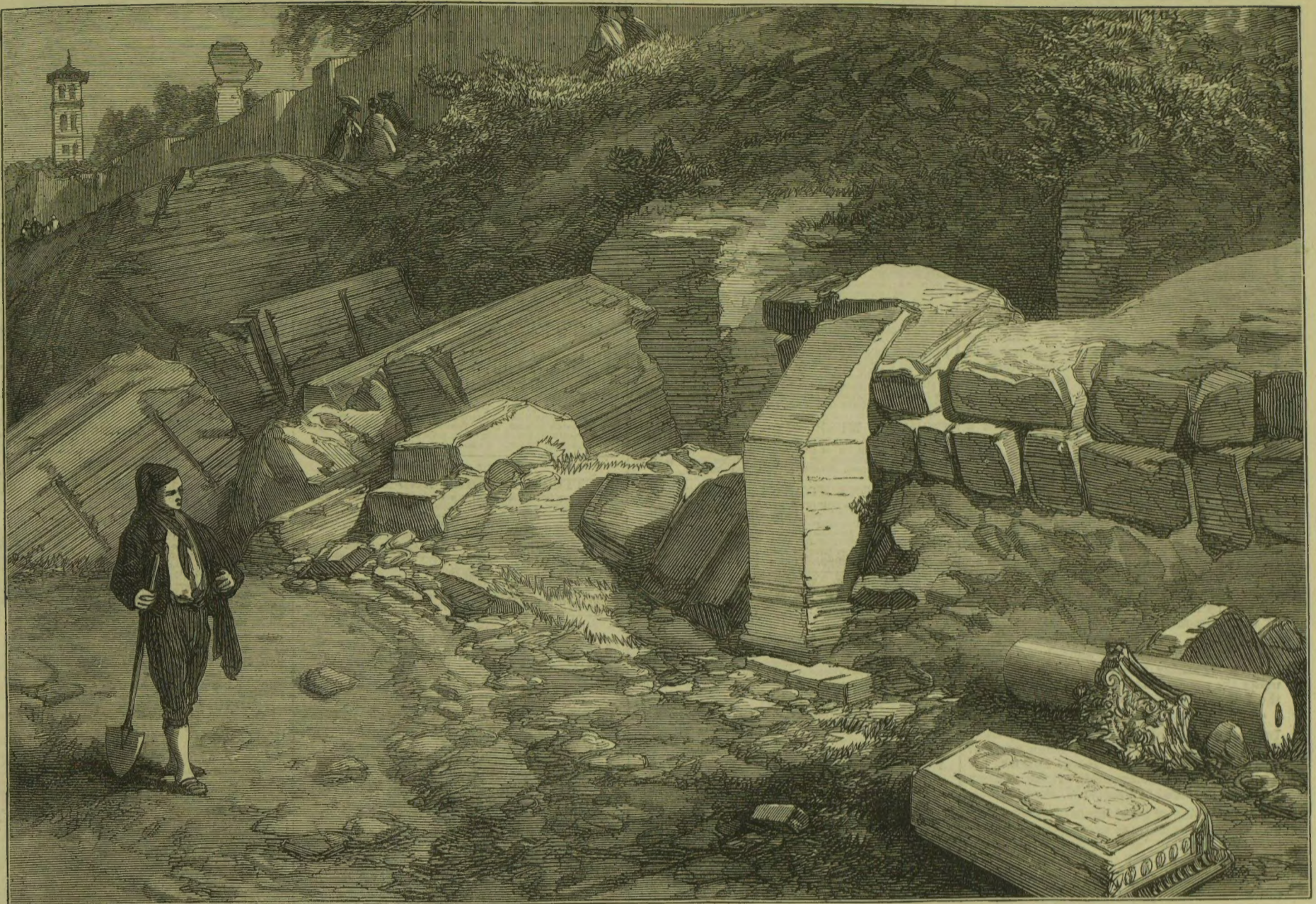
At Glasgow, on Tuesday, Mary Crawford, or Deuchars, twenty-two years of age, the wife of a pattern designer, drowned her three children in the Clyde, the eldest being three years of age, the others two years and three months respectively. She then committed suicide by throwing herself into the river. She had been married about five years, her husband being at the time a widower with four young children. It is said that she and her husband did not live very happily together.

The Trade Union Congress at Nottingham was brought to a close on Saturday, after the appointment of a Parliamentary Committee to procure the repeal of the Criminal Law Amendment Act, the abolition of the truck system, and to watch over the interests of labour generally. Mr. McDonald, of Glasgow, who is at the head of the Miners' Association, has been appointed president of the congress committee; and Messrs. G. Howell, of London, and W. Hacking, of Nottingham, secretaries for the ensuing year.



SKETCHES IN ROME: THE PALATINE HILL, FROM THE AVENTINE.

S K E T C H E S     I N     R O M E .



WALL OF ROMULUS, PORTA MUGONIA, PALATINE HILL.



THE NOVA VIA, PALATINE HILL.  
SEE PAGE 63

## THE VOLUNTEERS.

The arrangements for the series of lectures to be delivered at the Royal United Service Institution to the officers of the volunteer force by officers of the Army are now complete. The first lecture, on "The Necessity of Discipline in a Fighting Force," will be delivered by Captain C. Brackenbury, of the Royal Artillery, on Thursday, Feb. 15, at eight o'clock; and the second lecture, on "Outpost Duty," on the following Thursday (Feb. 22), by Lieutenant-Colonel Middleton, Superintendent of Garrison Instruction. On Thursday, Feb. 29, Captain H. Macgregor, of the 29th Regiment, late Professor of Military History, Sandhurst, will deliver a lecture on "The Duties of Regimental Officers in Field Manœuvres." The last two lectures will be delivered on Thursdays, March 7 and 14, the subjects being "Hasty Fortifications," by Major Knollys, Garrison Instructor of the Home District; and "Defensive Positions," by Captain H. Brackenbury, Royal Artillery, Professor of Military History, Woolwich. The lectures will begin at eight o'clock each evening.

The Lord Mayor presided, on Thursday week, at the annual distribution of prizes to the successful members of the Tower Hamlets Brigade, which was held at the Shoreditch Townhall. The Lord Mayor was accompanied by the Lady Mayoress; and among the company present were Mr. Holms, M.P., and a large number of officers of metropolitan volunteer corps. The Lady Mayoress presented the prizes.

Last Saturday the prizes won by the members of the Queen's Westminsters during the past year were formally distributed in Westminster Hall. The Marchioness of Westminster, who had consented to perform the ceremony of presentation, was prevented by indisposition from being present, and the prizes were handed to the successful competitors by Mrs. Baker, the wife of the Major of the regiment.

The officers and members of the 1st Middlesex Artillery gave their annual regimental ball on Thursday week, at Willis's Rooms, under the patronage of the honorary Colonel, the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos.

The annual distribution of prizes to the 1st Surrey was made, yesterday week, by Lady Pollock. The fifty-guinea challenge cup, the gift of Field Marshal Sir George Pollock, for marksmen or first-class shots of the present year, was awarded to Private W. Doggett.

At a meeting of inhabitants of Dover, held on Tuesday, a committee was appointed to secure the holding of the Easter volunteer review in their district.

The annual presentation of prizes in connection with the 2nd Manchester took place, yesterday week, at the Belle Vue Gardens. There was a good muster of volunteers, and also a large attendance of friends who had been invited to take part in an entertainment which followed the prize distribution. Lieutenant-Colonel Wilmott Mawson presided.

The Lord Mayor of York has laid the foundation-stone of a drill-shed for the volunteers of that city, the cost of which will be between £3000 and £4000.

## LIFE-BOAT SERVICES.

The barque Cabinet, of Newcastle, bound from Odessa to Newry, with a cargo of wheat, went on the Manacles Rocks, off the Cornish coast, after having been detained in the Channel for more than a week through stress of weather. The Porthoustock life-boat, belonging to the National Life-Boat Institution, put off to the rocks before daybreak on the 11th inst., through a heavy ground sea, and, after a long search in the darkness, she came across the master and crew of ten men, in boats, and brought them ashore.

On the 12th inst. the ship Idaho, of Bath, U.S., from Liverpool to New Orleans, struck on the Lucifer Shoals, off Courtown, and came ashore near the life-boat station at that place. That boat was launched the next morning, and brought ashore the master's wife and child, the mate and eight of the crew, and she afterwards put off and brought ashore the remainder of the persons on the vessel, twenty-three in all.

On the 13th inst. signals of distress were seen in the outer roads, during a strong westerly gale, with heavy squalls. The Holyhead life-boat belonging to the institution went off, and brought ashore six men from the vessel, the brigantine Fonn, of Liverpool, which had parted one anchor, and was dragging the other.

Several shocking tragedies are reported from the Fiji Islands. Persons who were seeking for "native labourers"—which means were engaged in kidnapping them—have been killed by natives of Solomon Island. The General Assembly of New Zealand has petitioned the home Government to put a stop to the traffic in native labour in Fiji and other islands.

The Duke of Cambridge, on Tuesday, presided over a meeting of the Royal United Service Institution, called to consider the notice which had been received from the Office of Woods and Forests, in which possession of the building was required in April next. It was resolved to present a memorial to the Treasury setting forth the usefulness of the institution, and asking for a reconsideration of the question.

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